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Farm and Ranch REVIEW

May
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Dollar harvest...

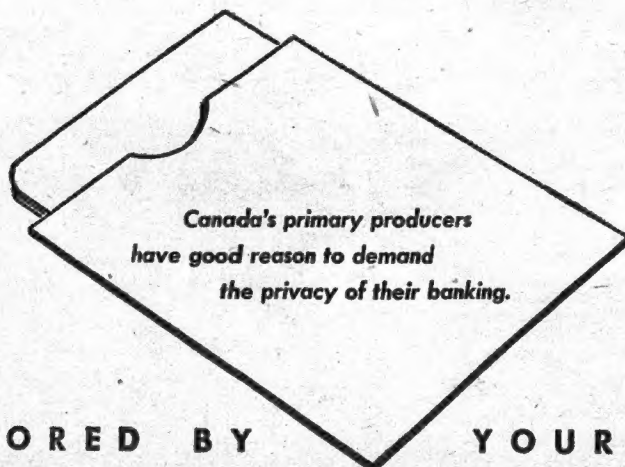
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New Minnesota fruit varieties are doing well at Morden

WHEN the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm introduces a new variety, fruit-growers are always keenly concerned because the officials there demand that their introductions be distinctive, valuable and proved in point of constitution and performance.

Oriole apple (Minn. 714) came from seed planted in 1914. The parentage of this summer apple is not recorded. The hardy tree tends to annual bear-

ing. Fruits are very large and roundish; striped and splashed with red over orange-yellow ground. Flesh is tender, fine-grained and juicy. Flavor is sprightly aromatic, sub-acid; quality is excellent for eating fresh or for use in sauce and pies. Ripening a few days earlier than Duchess, this variety is bearing well at Morden.

Golden Spice pear (Minn. No. 4) is from unknown seed planted in 1914. Tree is vigorous, hardy and very productive. The small fruit is rich yellow often blushed red. Flesh is light yellow, medium tender, juicy, with a mildly tart spicy flavor. This pear is productive at Morden, ripening in mid-September. Quality is fair for dessert, very good for sauce or spiced pickles.

Orient cherry (Minn. No. 63) — a selection of Nanking cherry (*Prunus tomentosa*) which is self-fertile, — a lone bush setting a crop of fruit to its own pollen. The ornamental bush is vigorous, productive, bearing the second year after planting. Fruits slightly over ½ inch in diameter ripen in early July. Skin is red, the flesh meaty, juicy and pleasantly sub-acid, the stone small, long oval and free. Fruit is good eaten fresh and excellent in jelly.

Redglow plum (Minn. No. 101) is from a 1913 cross Burbank x Jewell. Trees are vigorous, productive and hardy at Morden where this new variety is a favorite eating plum the second week of September. Here little trouble has been experienced from leaf spot or brown rot. Fruits are large, roundish oblong, dark red with heavy bloom. Skin is thick with concentric rings around the stem; flesh juicy, tender and orange-colored; stone clings to the flesh. Flavor is sweet. Esteemed for eating fresh and for jelly.

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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Western Canada's urgent problem is still getting the ostrich treatment

ONE of the best Mackenzie King stories presently current in Ottawa goes something like this: A caller on the former prime minister tried to get conversation going by saying, "Well, sir, what with the North Atlantic Alliance, Newfoundland and the Washington wheat conference, your political heirs have been having a rather busy time."

"Yes, yes," Mr. King replied, with a trace of impatience, "but it would seem to me that we have a number of rather pressing Canadian problems to which a little attention might be given occasionally."

To which we add a fervent "Amen!"

The fundamental problem of Western Canada, to which no attention is being paid by anyone, is the steady increase in the size of farm units and a decline in the farm population. At the very root of this problem lies the fact that it is becoming a financial impossibility for the young men to today to strike out on their own as farmers.

The day has long gone when a farmer's son could acquire a cheap quarter section of land and by hard work and frugality use it as the foundation for building his own future. Today that young man is faced with the necessity of acquiring a minimum of half a section of land and upwards of \$10,000 worth of equipment. He must have sufficient capital of his own to enable him to borrow anything from \$10,000 to \$20,000 to get started in business. Repayment of this huge debt becomes the first charge on his income.

Throughout our history, fear of going into debt has never been a Western characteristic. The point is that the farmers' sons of today face financial obstacles at the outset beyond comparison to anything their parents had to face. And if they should manage to go into sufficient debt to get started, and should have a good crop, the income tax will drain off the money that once could have been used to pay principle and interest. That was something else their fathers did not have to contend with.

Instead of passing to a younger generation of farmers when farms become vacant they tend to pass into the hands of neighbors. They incorporate the new land with their own holdings because they farm it with no extra cost for machinery. What is the end of all this? Are we headed for vast wheat ranches operated by corporations and worked by hired men? Is the handwriting on the wall for the independent farmer on his own farm?

This is a problem that ought to be concerning the whole country. What can be done to make it possible for young men to stay on the farm? What encouragement can be given to young men to strike out on their own on farms of their own? Instead of even consideration of these questions, we are bombarded by a stream of "security" propaganda that seems to

have as its aim the destruction of self reliance and individual initiative.

That may sound like a banquet speech of an Ontario industrialist or Montreal banker. Together they have succeeded in debasing some useful phrases in the public mind. Surely we must have a measure of social and economic security in this country. Surely the state must bear some responsibility for shielding its citizens from the unavoidable hazards of life and economic and climatic disaster. But from the idea of state intervention in case of accident, disaster and crop failure we have been sold the notion that the state can provide us all with some neat and painless kind of "cradle to grave" security that nobody really has to pay for.

The hard fact is that the people who pay for the so-called "free" services are the people who get them, though thousands pay for services they never get, and do not want. If they do not pay in income tax they pay in a pyramid sales tax, in higher prices for everything they buy and hence a lower standard of living. The great illusion of today is that there are such things as "free" old-age pensions, "free" children's allowances, "free" education, "free" medical care, "free" hospital care, "free" social services.

But they do not get all that they pay for. Part of every dollar they pay is lost in the cost of operating the system of taxing money away with one hand and paying it out with the other. Every large city in Canada has its civil servants by the literal thousands. In Ottawa, huge, numerous and costly temporary public buildings were erected during the war to accommodate a vastly expanded armed service, special war departments, special government bureaus. Today all these buildings are still being used to capacity by expanded Government departments.

The cost in salaries alone for all these employees and officials runs high into the hundred millions. And the cost of materials and supplies for their use would be

a staggering sum if it were ever computed.

The effect of all this has been to add immeasurably to the taxation burden of the producers of wealth, for the redistributors of wealth are not wealth producers. They are wealth consumers. On one hand, the high capital cost and heavy taxes proves an insurmountable barrier to young men who want to go farming. On the other, the over-sold security idea encourages our young farm people to leave the farms in favor of jobs in the cities and towns. The idea that young people by their own intelligence and their own efforts can go out and carve out their own security in this country is becoming the wildest kind of heresy.

And when we come right down to it, why should a young man go farming? Why should he take on the terrific load of debt that is required to get started and subject his young and growing family to living in aboriginal housing and isolation? Why, when he can get a good paying job, working five days a week, in a city or town, where, in addition he can revel in such luxuries as inside plumbing, electric lights, convenient schools, churches and movies?

Yet unless Western Canada is headed straight for disaster, for corporation and tenant farming, for a steadily declining population, some constructive and affirmative answers must be found to these questions. Western Canada needs double its population. The need for more people is greatest of all in Saskatchewan, yet Saskatchewan's population continues to decline. More people will help solve most of Saskatchewan's problems. None of its problems can be solved without more people.

We do not pretend to know the answers to these problems. But we know this: All the gaudy "security" programs of all the political parties will have no effect upon them, save only to make them worse. The point we are laboring here is the one Mr. King made. It is about time all our governments took time out to honestly and realistically examine Canada's most pressing, most vital economic and political problem — the mounting farm population crisis of the prairies.

★

What's wrong with the Co-ops? Let's take a good look

THESE have been wonderful years for the co-operative movement in Western Canada. A combination of prosperous agriculture and a sellers' market has made great expansion possible. But we have an uneasy feeling that a few warning shots ought to be fired across the co-operative bow for there are signs of shoals ahead.

It seems to us that the evidence is rather clear that in some co-operatives the management horse is getting behind the ownership wagon. In this, of course, the co-operatives are not alone.

The general trend in business on this continent is toward the divorce of ownership from the management of enterprise, and the passage of policy-making from ownership to management. But if the co-operatives of Western Canada allow anything like that to happen to them, their days are surely numbered.

What are we getting at? This: Too many activities of co-operatives bear the unmistakable marks of being management inspired. Too many managers and paid officials seem to be enunciating co-operative policy. Obviously boards of

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

(Editorials Continued)

directors are not directing and are becoming mere rubber stamps for the approval of policies worked out by managers.

The danger here has nothing to do with the loyalty or integrity of the managers. But it is concerned with the ability of managers. Co-operatives are big business today. An executive who is able to operate a \$100,000-a-year business may be totally incapable of managing one that does \$1,000,000 worth.

How many co-operators in the West have stopped to consider that fact. It is of first rate importance. The woods are full of good \$6,000, \$7,000 or \$8,000-a-year men. But there is hardly a big corporation in the country which has enough \$15,000-a-year men to meet its needs. In a big company, the difference between having a man worth \$15,000 a year and one worth \$7,000 a year in a key position may mean the difference between a profit and a loss.

In the early days of their operations, the Wheat Pools discovered these things. Sooner or later the other growing co-operatives will have to learn from experience that there is nothing quite as dangerous as a \$5,000 man in a \$10,000 job.

It is always to the interest of managers to expand their operations. They can "make a better showing", have larger payrolls and a greater feeling for power. Yet without mentioning names, it seems to us that a good deal of expansion of co-operatives recently has been ill-advised and occasionally downright stupid. We suggest that such blunders might have been avoided if the members and their directors were more alert and insisted upon doing what it is their job to do — make policy. Instead management has done the policy making, which is not the responsibility of management in the least.

Finally, we feel the grass roots co-operators, to whom all this is addressed, ought to know that there is growing feeling of discontent with co-op service. In some places this approaches complete disgust, summed up something like this:

"I don't deal there any more. Too much trouble doing business with them. The service is simply frightful."

It would be easy to exaggerate the importance of obscure cases of disgruntlement. This sort of reaction must be exception and not the rule. We concede that the great majority of our co-ops suffer from none of the deficiencies we have mentioned. Yet surely these exceptional cases are "Stop, Look and Listen" signs to which all co-operatives should pay some attention. Too many people, included many co-operators, seem to have forgotten the basic cause for the existence of a co-operative — Service. "Service at Cost" was the slogan that built the whole co-operative movement in the West. In recent years both "Service" and "at Cost" have been lost in the shuffle over showing a fancy year-end surplus and paying patronage dividends.

It is about time this good old slogan was taken down, examined carefully, repainted and refurbished and then nailed securely over the door of every co-operative on the prairies.

A preposterous honey surplus

EVEN the idea of a surplus of honey in this country is preposterous. It has more uses than almost any other sweetener produced by man. If it sold for \$10 a pound as a rare delicacy, it would be cherished by all the gourmets in the land. And rightly so. But it sells for a few cents a pound and goes begging.

From our own experience, we venture the suggestion that one of the root causes of a honey surplus is the atrocious merchandising afflicted on this product, particularly in Alberta. The honey co-operative in Manitoba has done a superb job of making the product attractive to the customers. In its white form, it is homogenized so that it spreads easily. Children prefer it to jam or marmalade. It is the ideal spread for toast, or hot cakes, or waffles.

But in Alberta far too much honey is still sold in five-pound pails. Did any of the men who pack honey ever try to get enough out of one of these pails to put in a table dish? The mess is awful. The plain truth is that housewives won't go to the trouble of serving honey when they can put a jar of jam on the table directly from the cupboard. Nor is that all. The honey that does come in pound and half-pound cartons is usually either stone hard or is so coarsely granulated that it resembles half melted sugar.

The honey producers, surely, can learn a great deal from the merchandisers of other foods, from pickles to peanut butter, from jams to jerkins. Let them get rid of the big tin cans, so remindful of the days when our grandmothers bought their lard in the large economy drums that small boys couldn't lift. Let them do a processing job and a grading job on the product. Then let them package it in clear, clean and attractive glass bottles and jars.

Then, when they have done all that, let them pull up their socks and get out and do the kind of selling job that this superb food product deserves.

★

Where ignorance is bliss editorializing is fun

THE amount of ignorance that city newspapers can bring to bear in the discussion of farm problems astounds us occasionally; though we imagine that our readers, long accustomed to uniformed editorializing, think nothing of it. Yet it has always seemed odd that a small paper like the Lethbridge Herald should always be so well informed on farm problems, while the wealthy larger city dailies always get their feet in their mouths when they come to grips with farm problems.

For example someone sent us a copy of a recent editorial on butter. It was written with heavy handed sarcasm. It recalled that there were charges of profiteering last fall as a result of the butter shortage. But nothing is now being said about the losses warehouses are taking because

prices have come down as a result of margarine competition.

Any farm boy anywhere in the West who knows that cows produce more milk in the summer than they do in the winter could answer this. Indeed one of the most vexing problems of mixed farmers stems from this fact. Throughout the summer, when there is good production, butter prices are low. But with the coming of fall, production drops and the price rises until the winter peak is reached. When the farmer has butter to sell, the price is low. When he has nothing to sell the price is high. By late November, millions of pounds of low-priced butter are in cold storage, from which it is fed out at high prices during the winter. But by spring the warehouses are almost bare so when prices drop losses on stocks are negligible.

If the warehouses, this year, got stuck a little because the introduction of margarine started prices down sooner than normal it will be the first time in many years that this happened. And the slight bump they took was well cushioned by the profits made on huge quantities of butter sold from warehouses in the early winter.

But suppose they had a loss, even a loss big enough to merit the sympathies of editorial writers. It will be as nothing compared to the loss that farmers will suffer year after year as the result of introduction into this country of margarine.

★

Arm-throwing pitchers and hitless wonders

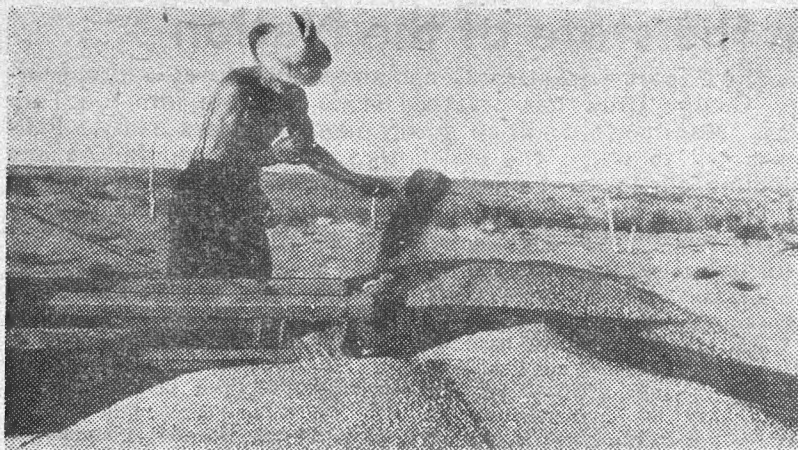
THE baseball season opens all over the prairies on the 24th of May. As soon as the crop is in hundreds of prairie communities will start concentrating on their main business of the summer — a winning ball club.

We've been wondering about prairie baseball. As a general rule, prairie ball teams are made up of superb fielders, mediocre hitters and ineffectual pitchers. Why? Our poor stick work and pitching probably stem from lack of proper coaching. Certainly you can see more weird batting stances and more "arm throwing" pitchers at a summer tournament than can be usefully catalogued.

Every once in a while a completely unorthodox hitter, like Al Simmons for example, makes the big leagues. He could hit homers with his "foot in the bucket". But the great majority of big leaguers are straight-away hitters. They stand squarely in the box, hold their bats an inch or two above the shoulder and follow through like good golfers. They hit that way because it is the natural, easy, graceful and comfortable way of hitting. A stance that is good enough for most big leaguers ought to be good enough for prairie batters. But it seldom seems to be.

There are lots of good curve-ball pitchers on the prairies. The reason there are few speedballers, and the hard high one has always been the best of all pitches; may arise from the fact that our pitchers never "r'ar back" and fire them with a full bodied motion. Improving crops and farm homes is all very well. But what about improving the quality of prairie baseball? Have any of you budding Di-Maggio's got any ideas on the subject?

"Deep in the heart of..."



Scenes like this are unlikely to be repeated this year. The young man on the truck is a member of the crew of Jack Henderson of Hanna who, two years ago combined wheat from Texas to Alberta. Indications this year are that few if any custom combiners from Canada will be needed for the American harvest.

New poultry-plucking idea from National Research Council

Successful wartime experiments by research scientists are now being made available to industry and agriculture. Here is the latest in wax dressing of poultry.

A GREAT many people experienced in the art of plucking poultry by other methods find difficulty in removing all the feathers, pin feathers, hair and scales without marring the appearance of the bird by tearing and disfiguring the carcass. For commercial and aesthetic reasons, as well as for the convenience of the consumer, it is important to retain the natural "bloom" of the bird with all feathers, pins, hair and scales removed.

The present process provides specific depilatory materials particularly adapted for use in a dry pluck method. In practice heretofore various methods have been in commercial use, including rough plucking by hand followed by application to the carcass of melted waxy and adhesive material which is allowed to solidify and then removed, with a view to taking with it the remaining feathers, plus, hair, etc.

Usually, it has been found necessary to subject the carcass to a semi-scalding step which comprises applying hot water to loosen the feathers and pins. This requires maintenance of water supply at carefully controlled temperature and equipment for the drying of the body before application of the waxy material. This is practical only by large-scale operators. Furthermore, although the semi-scald makes the removal of the feathers and pins somewhat easier, it may mar the appearance of the finished bird unless temperature is carefully controlled.

In the present method the bird is killed by sticking and is dry rough plucked to remove coarse feathers in the usual way and the body is allowed to cool until it reaches a temperature at which it is best adapted to receive the fluid wax or depilatory mixture; that is, so that the depilatory material will not unduly adhere to or smear the skin of the bird, but will best grip the pins, hair and the like to be removed. The bird is then dipped into the wax fluid material. Two quick dips with a brief interval between usually provides a satisfactory coating. The coating may be applied by spraying or otherwise, as desired. The coating is allowed to cool for say, 20 to 45 minutes, depending upon prevailing temperature conditions, until it is strong and coherent with elastic properties, but not to the point where brittleness develops. The coating is then stripped off and takes with it all feathers, pins, hair, scales and the like.

The actual cost involved in dry wax-plucking is light since practically all the wax or depilatory mixture may be recovered by heating the removed coating material and straining off the feathers and other undesired constituents. For example, not more than one pound of the mixture need be lost in the treatment of as many as 50 birds.

Complete information regarding the process and the method of making the depilatory mixture may be obtained from Canadian Patents and Development Limited, National Research Building, Sussex Street, Ottawa.

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"Acid content is not the only factor in the choice of a 2,4-D product," says Mr. Skaptason. "It has been found that other ingredients in a 2,4-D formulation have a most important influence on the effectiveness of the product."

"We make these statements with confidence," continues Mr. Skaptason, "on the basis of our own Canadian experiments, which included almost 5000 experimental field plots during 1948. More than 2400 of these plots were located right here in Western Canada and were devoted to a study of the effect of 2,4-D on flax, wheat, barley and many other of the common weeds. This research proved that the other ingredients in a 2,4-D product are very important. 2,4-D Ester does not go into the plant by itself. It is carried into the leaf by the other ingredients so that it can go to work."



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FARM ELECTRIC SERVICE

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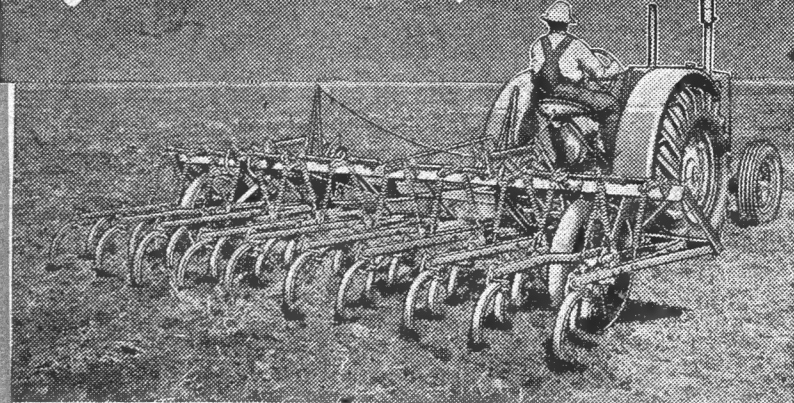
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An editor's report on the state of the Nation

The Export market for Canadian manufactures is disappearing. George Drew has breathed some new life into the Tory party. Manitoba's coalition government flounders badly. Politicians try to weigh the effect of a western crop failure and dwindling employment on election chances. These are some of the questions touched on in this report on a two-weeks' journey to eastern Canada and back.

FROM one end of the country to the other as April ended everybody was asking this question:

"When are we going to have an election?" The question has been answered — June 27th — but our readers may be interested in the reply we got to the question. There were two replies. Almost all the top politicians of the Liberal party favored June or early in July. But without exception, the mechanics, the fellows who operate in the constituencies and organize the vote, favored October. The reasons given were these:

The political thinkers felt they had everything to gain and nothing to lose by an early vote. They had an excellent election budget. The farmers were never so prosperous. The threat of a poor crop hangs over the West. Go quickly, they said, and get re-elected. But when the organizers were asked about June, they screamed in protest. They have three months basic organizing to do. Even getting such things as advertising copy ready for June would be out of the question. So inside the party councils argument raged.

Collapse of Export Markets Behind the argument, however, were some significant facts. The great industrial honeymoon with foreign markets is over. There is trouble, lots of trouble in eastern Canada today as a consequence of the drop in exports. Eastern manufacturers leaped into the export field with both feet after the war, when they could sell anything at any price. Now, because of the desperate world shortage of U.S. and Canadian dollars, they are out of the export business.

In the textile towns of Ontario and Quebec, full employment is a thing of the past. Mills that once operated three shifts round the clock are back to the single, pre-war day shift. This production slump is not, however, likely to have too dire an effect on employment. In these towns, many of the extra workers were recruited from the ranks of the housewives. Having been through such booms before, they did not count on staying at work indefinitely, and were pleasantly surprised when work hung on as long as it did.

This back-to-normal development in textiles will not, however, have much immediate effect on Canadian prices. Textile pressure resulted in the tariff on British textiles being restored. Every effort will be made to confine production to the Canadian demand so that prices will not have to be reduced.

True, business is still booming in the East. But it is a boom that is running down. Business men complain that they have a new problem, getting orders closed. One of them compared it all to a gang of boys around a swimming hole, all hesitating and waiting for someone to be first. They make inquiries, get prices and shipping dates, but instead of placing an order they hold off for a week.

For the first time since the War began, building tradesmen were out of work in Montreal and Toronto this winter. Carpenters, laid off by the hundreds, took to driving taxi cabs. Woodsmen, laid off when the mills

wood, hung around Ontario cities wondering what had hit them. The highly inflated market for used cars was punctured in Ontario and Quebec. Price came down to new car levels and dropped below. Dealers there expect new car supply to equal demand by the end of this summer.

Yet wherever we went we ran into the comment that the market was still good in the West. That is what makes this year's crop prospect here of such vital importance in the political thinking of all parties. Most eastern business men seem to think of the West in 1930 terms. A few papers, such as the Financial Post, carrying reports of crop failure, could mean production curtailments all over the lot. That would spell layoffs in factories and unemployment. They remember what happened to their business in the 1930's when dust storms hit the West. They, seemingly, make no allowances for the changed face of Western Canada, where the one-way and the trash cover have replaced the plow and black summer-fallow. Or for the fact that the farmers today no longer stagger under impossible debt burdens.

Eastern newspapers, for many weeks, have been giving a lot of space to Ottawa news. The press gallery is excited about George Drew. His forensic skill has awakened the House of Commons. He has been stirring things up. But toward Easter some reaction against his "debating point" technique was setting in.

What is often overlooked is that Ottawa always gets more excited about uproar in the House of Commons than the rest of the country. Ottawa pundits, impressed by the new spirit in the Tory party in the House, are wondering if Mr. Drew can win the next election. Some of them think he can — if he can take 40 seats in Quebec and win 25 seats in the West.

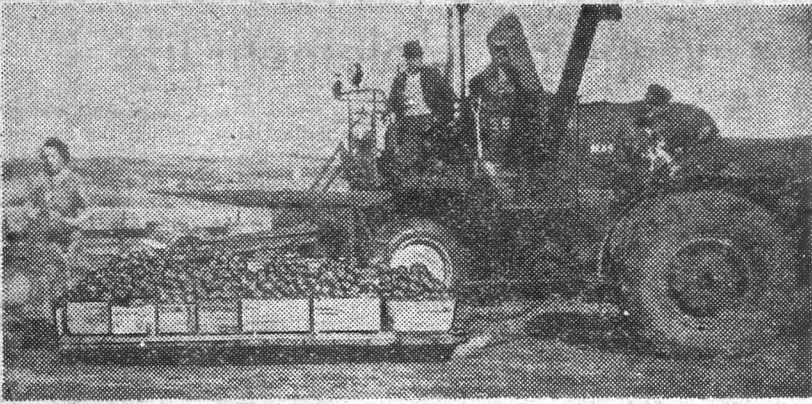
But if their calculations in the Quebec and the Maritimes are no better based than those for the West, Mr. Drew will likely wind up on the opposition side of the House, with some increase in supporters.

Mr. Duplessis Incidentally, the and Mr. Drew assumption that the Conservatives are

going to capture Quebec inside Premier Maurice Duplessis' Trojan Horse, is taken widely for granted in Ottawa. The story is that Duplessis will put his smooth running machine to work for Mr. Drew and if that happens the end of Liberal domination in Quebec is in sight. In the last six weeks, the Quebec Liberals have been concentrating all their attention on rebuilding their organization. Many of them have tremendous majorities to work on and are inclined to scoff at the Conservative claims in Quebec.

But what does Mr. Duplessis, the Kingfish of Quebec, get out of an alliance with Mr. Drew? True, he strikes a blow against his old political enemies. But while revenge can be sweet, is it a fair payment for putting Mr. Drew in office? We think not. Mr. Duplessis can manage to succeed in Quebec by a rather simple dodge—inflaming the province against Ottawa. What will he have to talk about with Mr. Drew, his ally, in power? Without active Duplessis' support, no one concedes that the Conserva-

No rain, big crop



This fine crop of potatoes was harvested on the farm of Jack Sutherland at Hanna, during a growing season in which only half an inch of rain fell. The answer? An abundance of sub-soil moisture.

tives have even a remote chance of winning the next election. They have got to take at least 40 seats in Quebec even to come close. What these Trojan Horse calculations ignore is the fact that Prime Minister St. Laurent is a French-Canadian. There are powerful interests in Quebec which supported Duplessis provincially, who are in favor of the Federal Liberals. To get behind Drew would mean that Duplessis will alienate quite a number of his supporters.

Finally, there is the fact in Quebec that Mr. Duplessis is in trouble himself. His handling of the Catholic teachers' strike and the Asbestos strike have done him no good at all. The Quebec Liberals are counting heavily on the effect of republication, in Quebec, of some of Mr. Drew's more boisterous wartime pronouncements on Conscriptio. How Mr. Duplessis can mobilize his nationalist-isolationist followers into the support of a Conservative imperialist is the \$64 question in Quebec.

They Play Dirty in Ontario

While Mr. Drew was making hay in Ottawa, the Conservative Government in Ontario was doing his cause no good at all. They play dirty, in Ontario politics, and they always have. When the multi-millionaire publisher of the Toronto Star died, he left this fabulously profitable organ to a charitable trust. In doing so he dodged succession duties. That was all perfectly legal. But the Star-hating Conservative Government brought in new succession duty legislation which will prevent the Star from operating as a charitable trust.

The bill was closely aimed at the Star and for days on end the Star and the Globe and Mail brawled over the Government bill. The C.C.F. members of the legislature leaped to the defence of the Star. So did the Liberals. And all over the province lawyers took the dimmest view of the retroactive features of the legislation. To many electors, it looked like political enemies pursuing Joe Atkinson right into his grave. To others, it was an effort to beat Mr. Atkinson's attempt to avoid paying whopping succession duties on his estate. The Toronto Telegram, most Conservative of all papers, had operated for many years for the benefit of Ontario charities in the exact manner provided for by Mr. Atkinson. He took the Telegram trust as his exact model.

Rounding Out the Map of Canada Canada now has 10 provinces for with seemingly endless fanfare Newfoundland has joined up. This whole episode is one of the most curious in Canadian history. Glowing speeches were made in Parliament, glowing editorials decorated all the newspapers. Radio commentators got excited. But ordinary Canadians paid the event not the slightest heed. In a word, nobody

gave a hoot whether Newfoundland came in or not. And when questions were asked as to what advantage Canada gained from adding this province, no one seemed to have the foggiest notion. The only explanation we heard was the light hearted suggestion that it would sort of round out the map.

The economy of Newfoundland cannot sustain its population. Unless Newfoundlanders can be lured away from the Island, it will be a perpetual drain on the Canadian treasury. No one seemed to care about that. And no one seemed to care because the admission will further dilute the numerical strength of the West in Parliament. The rest of Canada could very well absorb Newfoundlanders as settlers. They are a hardy, tough, strong-minded and hard-working people. It would be worth an effort to get some of them to come to Western Canada. Whether they could be induced to come is another matter.

The Manitoba coalition is slowly disintegrating. Four of its supporters have left it, for varying reasons. But that it will collapse under the weight of its own deadwood seems dubious at the moment. The Conservative Cabinet ministers don't want it to fall apart. The Liberals, apparently, are about evenly split. Premier Campbell's hold on the leadership of the Manitoba Liberals is by no means iron bound. He was elected to replace Hon. Stuart Garson by a single vote in the caucus. A Liberal convention to choose a permanent leader is scheduled for this summer.

But late in April the Manitoba gossip was that the coalition would be held together and an election called. If Premier Campbell wins, his position will be secure. A convention could not replace a leader who had won an election.

Western Canadians have been the prime agitators for years for a trans-Canada highway, built by the Federal Government. That will soon come to pass, but curiously enough the largest share of the money will have to go not to the prairies but to Ontario. We thought of a trans-Canada highway in terms of flat prairie. But construction costs here are chicken feed compared to the cost of hacking a highway through the Ontario wilderness. There is a gravel highway now through Ontario, but it is regarded as running too far to the north. Best bet for the new road is close to the shore of Lake Superior.

Manitoba has already built its own paved highway, almost from border to border. Saskatchewan has the rough foundation. So has Alberta, which has concentrated its spending on north-south highways. One ticklish problem that is arising is how to compensate those provinces that went into hock to build highways. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Manitoba and Quebec are cases in point.

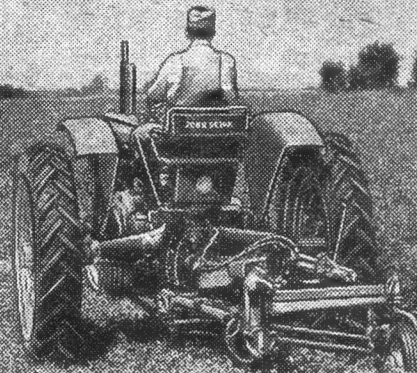
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Welding saves the pocketbook by extending implement life

By CHARLES CLAY

WELDING is old stuff. According to the dictionary, welding began when pieces of metal were joined together by hammering while they were at sufficiently high temperature to be in a soft state. From early times tin and iron have been welded by such forging, but they are the only metals capable of taking this treatment. Modern welding is largely electric, and many metals are involved. It takes two main forms — resistance, and heating by the electric arc. Welding can also be done with a blow pipe burning oxyacetylene gases, if no electricity is available.

Within the past two or so decades welding has become popular down on the farm. It is a man of all chores, not only in repair work but also in creating new and useful gadgets and implements to lighten or shorten the farmer's tasks.

Not long ago an inventive former farmer conceived a labor-saving de-

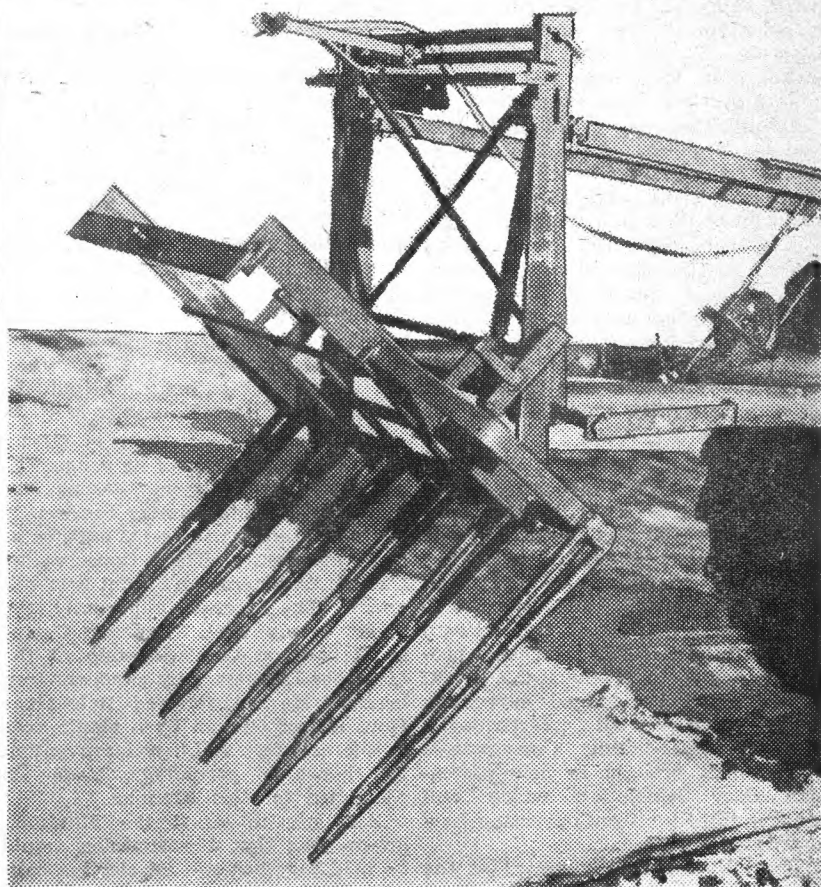
vice and put it together without a single rivet or bolt. Ernest Sedore's all-welded, automatic, tractor-driven manure loader can fill a manure spreader in a minute and a half. The same job takes a man with a fork 20 or 30 minutes.

Part of this remarkable speed is due to the loader's ability to pry manure loose. The six tines of the fork are run straight into the pile, and at right angles to it, as far as they will go. This is done by backing the tractor into the pile because the unit is attached to the rear of the machine. The tractor is then driven ahead which raises the tines and dislodges the manure in action similar to a man using a fork. The tines remain in a cradled position, holding the load so that none is spilled, until it is swung over the spreader and a trip is pulled. Springs automatically return the tines to lifting position after the load is dropped. The speed of operation depends upon the manoeuvrability of the tractor and the skill of its driver.

The average farmer, by using Sedore's unique loader, will burn only one cent of gasoline every time he fills his manure spreader, and will also save a great deal of time and energy for other activity. When the spreader is full, the boom of the loader can be swung up out of the way and the tractor hooked onto the spreader to take it to the fields.

This use of welding reveals the versatility of that technique. Most of the metal in the loader is common mild steel, including the pipe boom from which it operates. The tines are made from nickel steel, and the bar across the back of the tines is cold rolled steel, both for extra strength.

The Sedore automatic manure loader is designed to fit a variety of tractors, which is further evidence of the adaptability of welding. Although the loader is not yet on the commercial market in Canada, by using a small shop at Mount Albert, Ontario, and a minimum of help, Mr. Sedore has made a considerable number of his novel attachments and has shipped them to farmers in many parts of the Dominion.



In all lines, farm welding is expected to increase steadily as time goes on. Many commercial welders have built up very profitable businesses by establishing shops in farm areas. Expanding numbers of farmers themselves have acquired equipment with which to do their own welding.

Within the past couple of years, most of the loading manufacturers of electric welding equipment have come out with farm welders. These machines have been specifically designed for use on rural power lines, and are supplied as a package complete with all accessories and a detailed instruction book for their use. With such a welder, a farmer can do just about anything he wants in the construction of new farm equipment or in the maintenance of his existing equipment. In this latter field, "hard-facing" can make a major contribution to efficient farming.

In the technique of "hard-facing" by welding, alloys of iron and steel with such metals as tungsten carbide, chromium, manganese, zirconium and carbon are added to the cutting edges of various implements, keeping them sharp and making them last as long

Some Pumpkins!



(Continued from page 10)

as possible. It is easy to demonstrate that "hard-facing" reduces operating costs. Where such a reduction means the difference between poor living despite maximum effort and good living plus a profit with the same effort, "hard-facing" is a farmer's important friend.

Here is a partial list of the implements or attachments which can be improved by the use of "hard-facing" alloys: plow shares, landside plates, plow moldboards, colters, root cutters, lister shares, cultivator shovels and sweeps, spring teeth and runners, subsoilers, plow discs and harrows, grain drill discs and shoes and scraper knives, cylinder teeth and concaves, high-speed drive sprockets, ensilage knives and cutter bars, horseshoes, corn planter runners, cane knives, bean knives, and about 10 others. "Hard-facing" gives cutting or digging parts hardness and wear resistance, and also makes them self-scouring.

Here are some interesting efforts of "hard-facing". A reclaimed plow moldboard will last two or three times longer than a new one. A treated colter will outlast an untreated colter four to six times, a treated plow landside plate six to eight times an untreated one. A "hard-faced" root cutter will stay sharp 15 to 20 times longer than an unprotected cutter.

A faced plow share will stay sharp 25 to 30 times longer than an unfaced one. When the deposit finally wears away the share may be resharpened and rehared-faced about five additional times with the same results. This also applies to lister shares.

A "hard-faced" cultivator shovel and a similarly treated cultivator sweep will stay sharp 25 to 30 times longer than unprotected shovels and sweeps. When the deposit finally wears away, the shovel and sweep can be resharpened and rehared-faced a second, and even a third, time.

A "hard-faced" disc will stay sharp 6 to 8 times longer than an unprotected disc, and can be "hard-faced" a second and even a third time with the same savings. Obviously, a treated disc wears very slowly, and therefore remains nearly the same size for a long period of time, which is an important factor in speed and cost of operation.

A protected drill shoe and scraper knife will last four to five seasons, while a protected drill disc will last as long as the drill itself.

Treated ensilage cutter bars last four to six times longer than untreated bars, and "hard-faced" en-

silage knives will stay sharp 30 to 40 times longer than unprotected knives. Knives can usually be "hard-faced" a second time.

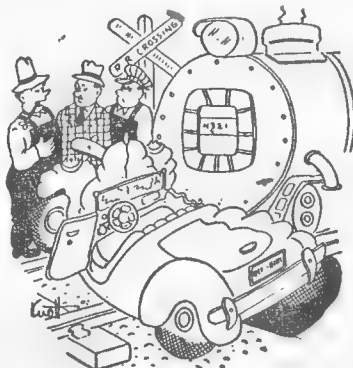
"Hard-faced" combine teeth and concaves last eight to 10 seasons, and "hard-faced" combine sprockets will last as long as the combine itself.

Other factors besides efficient long-term operation enter into "hard-facing." A protected spring-tooth cultivator point will not only stay sharp 25 to 30 times longer than an unprotected point, but, since vibration will cause a spring tooth to break when it gets dull, such losses are greatly reduced.

This record of the good effects of "hard-facing" by welcoming could be considerably extended, or it could be expressed in different but just as revealing terms. One farmer used "hard-faced" shares to plow 200 acres of sandy loam before treating the shares a second time. Another used "hard-faced" lister shares to stir up 350 acres before re-treating. A third used the same set of shares on a plow for seven years, "hard-facing" them three times in that period and getting 200 to 300 acres from each treatment.

Working a soil heavily inlaid with small stones, a farmer found that he could only get one and a half to two acres plowed before a point was worn out. Through "hard-facing" he is able to increase this to about 15 acres per point.

Farmers who learn welding techniques and "hard-face" their own implements, or farmers who get this service from their local village or town blacksmith, soon find they are buying only one-third as many replacements, spending no money for forging and sharpening, and wasting no time changing shares, drills, cultivator shovels, or cylinder teeth during the busy seasons. Such farmers are using welding to conserve their energies — and save their pocket books.



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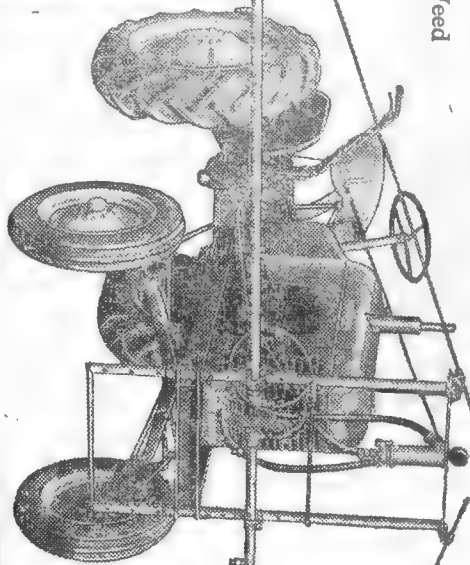
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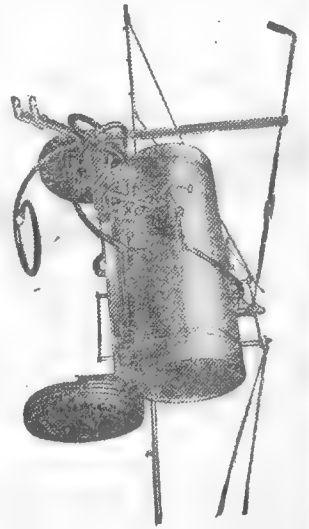
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The Massey-Harris No. 2 Weed Sprayer (below) can be fitted to almost any tractor. Boom is lightweight non-corrosive metal adjustable up and down to suit crop. Boom can be folded quickly and easily for transporting.

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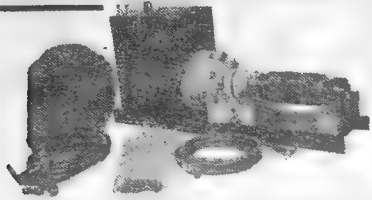
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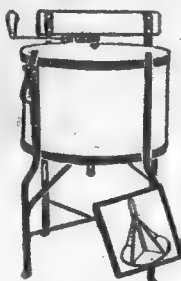


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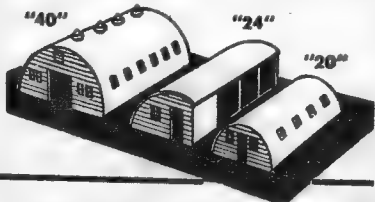
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This hopper menace can be licked

By WILLIAM LOBAY,

Crop Protection Service, Alberta Dept. of Agriculture

THIS summer farmers in the south central and southern part of Alberta are threatened with a serious grasshopper plague. Not since the early '30's has there been need for such alarm as this year. For not only are hoppers expected to infest fields in very severe proportions, but they are expected to hatch earlier than other years. Warm days and late frosts last fall prepared grasshopper eggs for an early hatch. If we should have an early, warm, and dry spring, the grasshoppers will be hopping before spring work is actually finished.

No one knows better than the farmers who have lived through previous plagues what an outbreak can mean. They saw a beautiful rich grain crop waving in the wind and the sun one day, and practically disappear in front of their very eyes the next day. Almost from nowhere hoppers invaded the field and soon left it bare. Some farmers in the Bow Island and Foremost district practically lost their crops last year — to remind themselves and the district, of worse things to come unless an attempt is made to cope with the situation.

Farmers in infested areas need to be alarmed, but such alarm can be lessened greatly, if an early attempt is made to prepare for the expected infestation. Grasshoppers can be controlled and even eliminated with our present knowledge and means for attacking them. But we must all be prepared early and have good knowledge of our weapons before we can wage a successful war against the grasshoppers.

Many of us now ask, "What can I do to save my crop this year?" Here are a few suggestions which, if followed, will give you maximum protection at least cost.

The first thought in the mind of every farmer should be the use of proper cultural practices to control the hopper. In cultivating the land you are not combatting the insect pest but you are killing your crop of weeds and preparing the land for the next year's crop. In this way you don't have to charge all your operation costs against the hopper. Cultural practices are extremely important in the southern portions of the province, south of township 16, where the egg infestation is found mostly in stubble fields.

Shallow cultivate all infested stubble lands as soon after spring thaw as possible to root up the egg pods. These eggs exposed to dry winds and hot sun for sometime, will dry up and not hatch. If exposed they will also be picked up by birds and other natural predators. One way tillers, disc-harrows or cultivators are better for this purpose than "blade" implements.

Vital Trap Strips

The other important feature in cultural control is summer-fallowing heavily egg infested stubble fields. Seeding such infested stubble usually means a lost crop and lost time trying to save it. All summer-fallowed land should be guarded by a black strip about two or three rods wide to prevent the hoppers which are hatching inside this guard strip, from moving away into other crops. Immediately inside the guard strip, another strip of land, also about two rods wide should be left uncultivated so that the hoppers can congregate on this trap strip and feed on the green vegetation. Normal shallow cultivation can then be continued inside the guard and trap strips. Summerfallow should be worked to the centre, or in lands, so that you can poison the hoppers that have concentrated on the unfinished strips. It is true that hoppers will probably not have hatched when summerfallowing begins; but you should trap strip anyway so that hoppers will gather on such strips and may be killed by baits, sprays or dusts.

After the fields have been treated, they may be cultivated throughout. Remember that no eggs are ever laid in well-worked fallow land. Such fields will be free from hoppers in the early spring but they may later be infested by migrations from elsewhere.

Seeding operations in areas where outbreak is expected should begin as early as possible. Late seeded crops are very subject to hopper damage. These are the essential features of cultural practices. If followed, they will reduce the hopper infestation substantially not only to save this year's crop, but to lessen the grasshopper population in following years.

Effective Chemical

No grasshopper control program is complete without the use of insecticides to aid cultural practices. Under certain conditions — as on roadsides and other waste places where hoppers hatched — grasshopper baits had to be relied upon entirely in previous years. When properly applied and at the right time, such baits did a good job. However, farmers this year will have new methods to help them save their crops and pasture lands from plagues of grasshoppers. A new insecticide known as Chlordane is now available which not only can be applied in the bait, but also in a spray or dust form. So effective is Chlordane that in areas which had been treated with this chemical, practically a complete kill of hoppers was attained. The really great advantage is that grasshoppers eating poisoned vegetation have been killed two or three weeks after the chemicals were applied.

You can use this new insecticide as bait, spray or dust. You may ask, "Does it make any difference in which form Chlordane is applied?" The answer is that it does make a difference depending under what conditions the application is made. Bait is much more economical, and equally effective, in sparse range grass, grain stubble, or dry vegetation which is no longer attractive to grasshoppers as food. In fall seeded grain, when the plants are only a few inches tall, bait is more economical and also much more effective. Where an early hatch is expected in relation to crop development baits are also more effective too. Since we are looking for an early hatch in

Alberta, this is a very important point to remember, Alberta farmers should be thinking of using baits containing Chlordane, at least for the first application where vegetation is very thin, or practically nil.

In dense succulent vegetation, sprays and dusts will do a better job than baits. If there is good growth of young green vegetation along roadsides, railroad right-of-ways, canal banks, and field margins you are advised to treat such grasshopper infested areas with sprays or dusts. Ordinary weed treating equipment can be used very effectively for this work.

Only $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of active Chlordane per acre in the spray form is needed to kill the hopper. It doesn't matter much with what quantity of water this is applied per acre, so you don't have to make any calibrations on the weed sprayer just spray as you would for weeds. The same applies to the duster. About twice as much of the insecticide in the dust form is needed as in the spray form.

Apply It Right

In using Chlordane make sure that it is applied properly, at the right time, and in the right places. Too much material is wasteful and increases the danger of residues. Too little will not kill all the hoppers. Your objective should be to distribute the material evenly over the area infested with hoppers.

Here are a few points worth remembering:

1. Chlordane is less toxic to humans and animals than arsenic or fluosilicate but the danger of toxicity may still be there. Observe all precautions.
2. Treat vegetation in the area where the main hatch is nearly completed and when the young hoppers just begin to move off the hatching ground. This will greatly reduce the acreage to be treated.
3. Treat margins of fields where you observe hoppers are moving in. A few nibbles of treated vegetation is enough to kill them.
4. Don't feed forage treated with Chlordane to dairy cows or to animals finished for slaughter. The insecticide may accumulate in fatty tissues of animals and there may be some danger involved to humans. Too much is not known in this regard, but it is best not to take chances.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has already supplied sawdust, bran, flour and other ingredients necessary for preparing bait, to affected Municipal Districts, Improvement Districts and Special Areas. Contact your local Municipal or Provincial Authorities and find out where your local bait mixing station or bait distributing centre is. Full instructions on how to use the new baits will be available at each point. Make sure instructions are followed to obtain best results. Bait will be made available at no cost to the farmer.

You can also get Chlordane sprays and dusts from these points with full instructions on how to use them. These will be sold to farmers at less than cost. The difference between the price you pay and the actual cost will be absorbed equally by the Municipal District, Local Improvement District or Special Area and the Government. Present estimates are that sprays will cost the farmer no more than 70c per acre while dusts will cost at least twice that amount.

Finally, no matter how effectively one farmer may control hoppers on his land, the general infestation will not be lessened unless everybody does his share. All property owners in a community must co-operate in destroying infestations of grasshoppers wherever they are found. Community action is needed for successful grasshopper control. ●



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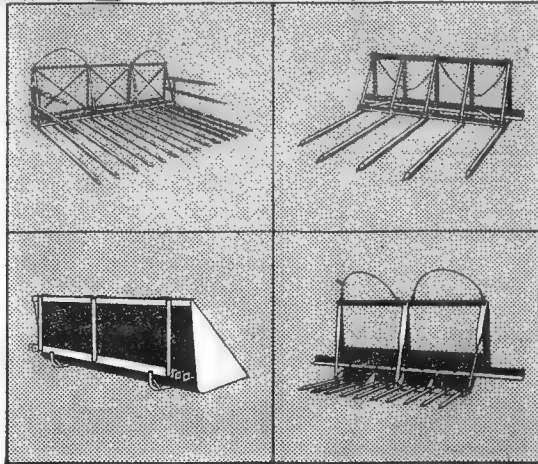


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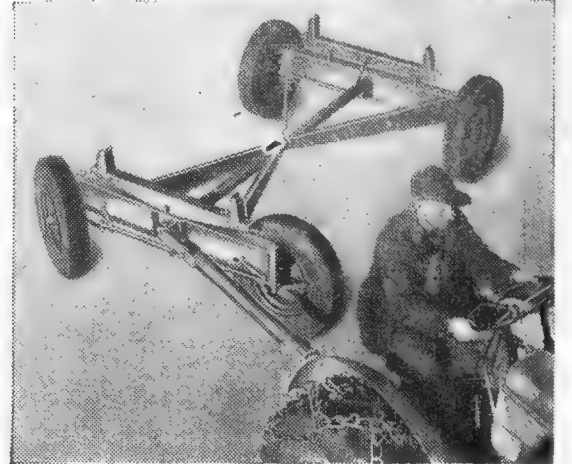
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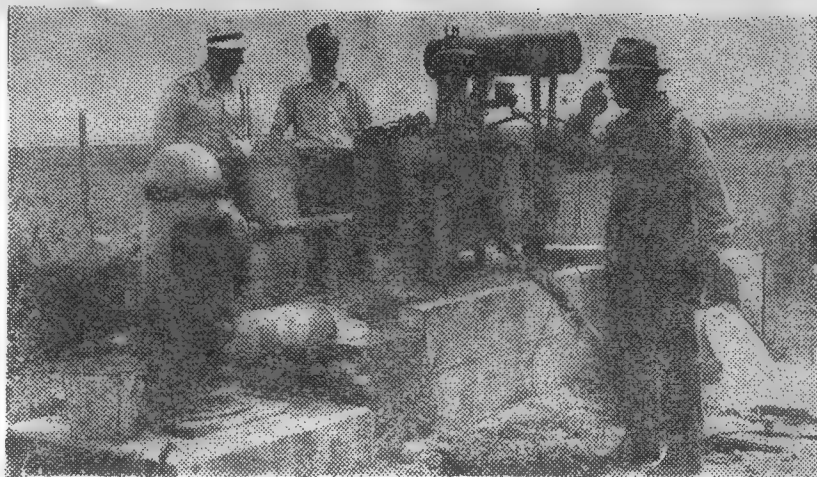
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High-powered and expensive pumps like this are common today in many parts of the southern States, where farmers depend on deep wells for irrigation water. Jack Henderson of Hanna took this picture in Texas two years ago. This well cost \$5,000 to drill and equip, but today the price would be double that. But even at that price the farmer considered it a good investment.

Irrigation construction gathers momentum in Alberta

(Special Correspondence)

LETHBRIDGE.—Construction work on the greatest irrigation development ever undertaken in Canada, the St. Mary-Milk Rivers irrigation project in the Lethbridge territory, is again gathering momentum with the return of spring.

Substantially more than \$3,000,000 has been made available by the Dominion Government for advancing the project this year and construction sites are bristling with formidable batteries of heavy power machinery and large numbers of engineers and other skilled workers.

Thus far about \$2,750,000 has been spent on developing the project, which will irrigate about 513,000 acres south and east of Lethbridge when the scheme is fully developed. The cost of this project, including several huge earthen dams and hundreds of miles of main canals, is estimated at about \$23,000,000 on the basis of present-day construction costs.

Most of the work this year will be concentrated on the St. Mary River dam site, located 23 airline miles southwest of Lethbridge, where the largest earth-fill ever attempted in Canada is under construction. This dam and its associated features, expected to cost more than \$5,000,000, are scheduled for completion during the fall of 1950 and will form the key structure for the entire irrigation project.

Much other work, however, is also planned for this year on the vast project, which will have various structures from near Waterton Lakes National Park — where a large dam is to be constructed across the Waterton River — northeastwards to within a few miles of Medicine Hat.

This Year's Vote

A total of \$2,900,000 has been appropriated for the project this year by the federal government. The Alberta government, which is also associated in the development of the project, has allocated \$500,000 for irrigation developments this year and expectations are that a substantial portion of this will be used on the St. Mary-Milk Rivers scheme.

Engineers and other technical men have completed much of the necessary work for mapping out the routes to be followed by main canals and in determining the specific areas to be irrigated.

There is a strong probability, according to authoritative but unofficial sources, that construction of more sections of the project's main canal may be undertaken this year. Most of the canal from the St. Mary River dam to the East Pot Hole Coulee reservoir has already been constructed and indications are that an early start may be made on constructing a new main canal from the latter reservoir to the Chin Coulee reservoir, which is to be greatly enlarged, and also on the main canal to be constructed from the Chin Coulee reservoir into the Taber Irrigation District.

Work on the East Pot Hole Coulee reservoir, five miles south of Magrath, was completed late last year and this link in the entire project is to go into operation during the coming summer months.

Dam Rising Steadily

At the project's major construction site, the St. Mary River dam site, one large tunnel has been completed, another is under construction and the dam itself is steadily rising as monstrous machines carry materials into the fill.

The river diversion tunnel, on which construction work was started during the fall of 1946, was completed nearly a year ago and has been carrying the flow of the river since, enabling workmen to proceed with the dam-building job. This tunnel is 2,120 feet long, is lined with heavily-reinforced concrete and has a finished diameter of 20 feet. It is circular in shape and perfectly straight throughout its length. It diverts the river from about three-quarters of a mile of its old course by eliminating a loop in the normal course of the stream.

It is in part of this loop that the dam is being built.

The Second Tunnel

At an elevation of 90 feet above the river diversion tunnel, a second tunnel is being excavated through solid rock. This tunnel, which will carry irrigation waters from the main reservoir backing up against the dam into the project's main canal, will be 2,500 feet long, horseshoe-shaped and with a finished diameter of 18 feet. It will be lined with heavily reinforced concrete.

All of the earth work and open rock

(Continued on page 15)

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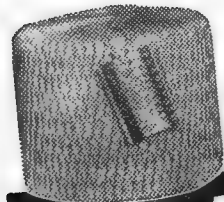
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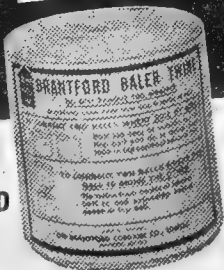
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Provincial aid plan is offered for small irrigation projects

REGINA. — Farmers or groups of farmers owning land areas too small to be included in P.F.R.A. irrigation and conservation projects will be assisted by the province in constructing their own projects under the Conservation and Development Act.

Introduced by Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet, the act proposes that land holders organize their farms into a secondary conservation and irrigation district which would dovetail into the main works constructed by the federal government under P.F.R.A.

Single farm units may be established as areas upon the recommendation of the Land Utilization board if a works program is necessary.

Mr. Nollet explained that the federal government has said it would be unable to deal individually in its water control development since an ever-increasing number of individuals has been applying for assistance in controlling water for irrigation.

"It is the hope of the provincial government that Area Authorities will be established . . . which may benefit from any works undertaken for the improvement of the agricultural economy of owners or operators at the expense of the Dominion or the province," Mr. Nollet said.

To start with, these areas will include those lands lying within the boundaries of the major water sheds, the minister said.

Responsibility for establishing areas and their administration will fall upon three bodies: local settlers who organize for the purpose of maintaining works; the federal government for capital expenditure in the construction of major works; the provincial government for secondary in-

stallations on major projects and assuring a legally constituted local organization which can maintain and manage scattered individual projects or small co-operative developments.

Included in works which may be undertaken by the department of agriculture, or by arrangement with the department, are: irrigation projects, drainage installations, soil conservation districts, contour farming and terracing, planting of shelter belts, wood lots, re-grassing of abandoned or misused land.

The Area Authority may be elected to manage a series of projects on isolated tracts of land within the boundaries of one or several municipalities.

While Mr. Nollet did not estimate the cost of secondary installations, "it is anticipated that considerable expenditure will be required to be made by the province."

Under the act, an area may be established upon petition or application or by an order of the minister following a recommendation of the Land Utilization board.

An area may consist of a large tract of land, several isolated tracts, or a single quarter section.

It is not intended to include lands presently within such projects as drainage districts or Water Users' associations unless members of these organizations wish to organize under the act for the management and maintenance of their works.

Before an area can be established the majority of owners within the area will be required to sign a petition and land may be added to or withdrawn from the area upon the recommendation of the Land Utilization board.

Nomination and election of members of an Area Authority shall follow the proceedings prescribed for such elections in the Irrigation Districts act. This body will have powers to carry out such work as may be approved or considered necessary by an engineer of the department of agriculture.

The Area Authority shall have power to acquire mechanical equipment to perform the work which may be required and may enter upon any land in the area for the carrying out of any work which may be deemed necessary.

Moneys required by the Area Authority for maintenance and other purposes are to be raised through an assessment of the benefited lands. This assessment will be a tax to be collected by the secretary-treasurer of the municipality in which the land is located or by the Local Improvement District. The collections are to be turned over to the Area Authority each month.

IRRIGATION

(Continued from page 14)

work for this upper tunnel was completed earlier and some weeks ago construction of the tunnel itself was started. A novel method has been adopted for driving the tunnel through. Instead of the whole "face" of the tunnel being pushed forward at once, it is being constructed in two phases.

Construction work on the dam itself, which will require about 4,500,000 cubic yards of clay, gravel, sand and rip-rap, was started last summer but stopped by the ground freezing during the severe winter. Nevertheless, even throughout the winter workmen continued to haul gravel into the section of the dam requiring this material and also overhauled their machinery for a fast get-away this spring.

At this time the dam has been built to a height of 75 feet along its upstream end. Stripping of the hillsides on the dam site has also been completed, as well as the construction of some smaller dams, including one about 80 feet high, which are required near the site.

The main dam is to be constructed to a height of 190 feet above the old river bed and will be a fill a quarter of a mile thick at the base and half a mile long along its crest.

Damming up the St. Mary River, this huge earthen fill — in which clay is being roll-packed to almost the density of concrete — will back the stream up, forming a reservoir 180 feet deep against the dam, about 18 miles long and over six miles broad at its widest section.

When full this reservoir will contain 320,000 acre-feet of water, of which 290,000 acre-feet will be "live storage" and thus available for irrigation purposes.

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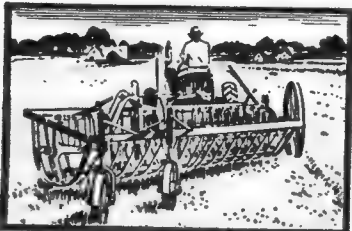
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Writing provides satisfaction on an isolated homestead

By JOHN R. ROSS, Bridge Lake, B.C.

MY hobby is a pleasant occupation keeping me busy, interested, and happy. I am a free lance writer.

Over fifty years old when I started to cultivate my hobby, I was fifty-six when I received my first cheque. I mention that to show that age need be no barrier to success in free lance writing.

Of course, in writing as in farming, learning comes easier when one enters the profession young.

With me, the familiar thing happened. I had an operation, followed by an unaccustomed idleness. I needed an interesting hobby. I left the prairie and came to the Cariboo country in British Columbia where I homesteaded 160 acres in an isolated district where I built a home. My first winter in the Cariboo brought the need for mental activity. I had a few magazines, I read them and started to write fiction.

I thought my writing was pretty good, so I sent it to the editors of the magazines I read. My stories came back with rejection slips instead of cheques.

The next summer the local school master visited me. He gave me a few copies of The Writer's Digest and the inevitable happened. I sent good money to an American advertiser for a course in short-story writing. I paid enough for the experience to teach me to leave such courses alone for all time.

My second Cariboo winter was marked by two important events. First I learned about my provincial Open-Shelf library and borrowed book after book on rhetoric. Second, I enrolled for a course in grade XII journalism with the provincial high school correspondence department of education.

This high school work led me to become local correspondent of a weekly newspaper circulating in the district.

I applied what I was taught to my work for the paper. I wrote a column of nonsense every week besides the usual district news. One day the editor sent me a clipping from one of the large Vancouver dailies in which my work was praised. I thought a lot of that clipping. I still have it stowed away somewhere.

As country correspondent, I now serve several weeklies and a tri-weekly publication at space rates. Besides news items, I turn out a regular weekly feature called "Round the Grass Roots."

I have not had any work accepted by a magazine with a nation-wide circulation, perhaps I never shall, but I shall keep trying.

Although my home is on the Cariboo homestead I mentioned, thirty miles from a railroad, I would not trade my hobby for the plushiest idleness in the Dominion. ●

Scale model dream houses

By THOMAS E. KEMPLING,
Box 700, Drumheller, Alta.

Here is a hobby that may help you prospective home builders. Do conventional plans fail to give a realistic mental picture of that "dream house"? Why not make a scale model of it with cardboard? It's very easy to do, does not take long and the cost is practically nothing. Here's how.

Corrugated cardboard cartons provide the material. The pieces are held together with scotch tape. Small blocks of wood are shaped to represent the chimneys and fireplace. Use a sharp knife or a razor blade (wrapped with tape to protect the fingers) and a metal edged ruler to cut the cardboard.

A scale is very helpful for measuring the parts and one may easily be made from a strip of wood the same size as a regular ruler. Most plans are scaled $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot. Thus a model of a 28' x 32' house would measure 7" x 8". Starting $\frac{1}{8}$ " from the end, mark off the strip in $\frac{1}{4}$ " intervals with the point of a large needle. The first division on the right should be divided into $\frac{1}{16}$'s of an inch. Varnish the strip and when dry, ink in the marks with India ink. Each $\frac{1}{4}$ " mark represents 1 ft. and they should be numbered, starting with 0 on the second mark at the right hand end. The $\frac{1}{16}$ " divisions to the right of the 0 represent 3" spaces. If the plan calls for a wall 14'-6" long, lay the scale on the cardboard with the 14' mark at the edge, and put a pencil tick at the second small mark to the right of 0. The 0 will indicate 14 feet and the second division to the right of 0 will be 6 inches.

If you would like a larger model, let $\frac{1}{2}$ " spaces equal 1 foot and mark

your scale off in $\frac{1}{2}$ " spaces. With this scale $\frac{1}{12}$ inch is equal to 2 inches and so the divisions to the right of 0 should be $\frac{1}{12}$ 'ths. One side of a carpenter's square is usually marked in 12th. You can try out the furniture arrangements with plastic doll's furniture if you use this scale.

Lay out the walls so that the corrugations run vertically. Cut the door and window openings before you attach the walls to the floor. The cardboard can be bent around corners if you cut a strip about $\frac{3}{16}$ " wide from the inside ply and the corrugated ply and then score the outer ply with the point of the scissors. Corners that are joined should be beveled so that the outer plys will meet. Steps may be built up with single or double layers glued together. Arrange the roof so that it may be lifted off to show the rooms inside. The chimney may be attached to either the wall or the roof, depending upon whether it is on an outside wall or in the center of the house.

This type of construction may be used to make a model of any farm building, livestock pen or self feeder. For small buildings a larger scale could be used, for instance 1" or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to the foot. The scotch tape or fine wire could be used for hinges and other parts of working models. Experiments may be made to see how the model reacts to loads applied from various angles.

The children can make all sorts of toy buildings with these same materials. No scale is necessary for this, the size being determined by the toy that it is intended to house, or the space available on the toy-cupboard shelves. Colored paper can be pasted on to obtain various color schemes.

Russian wheat production in 1948 is estimated at 1,025 million bushels, according to the United States department of agriculture. This is an increase of 175 million bushels over the 1947 production.

Horse training

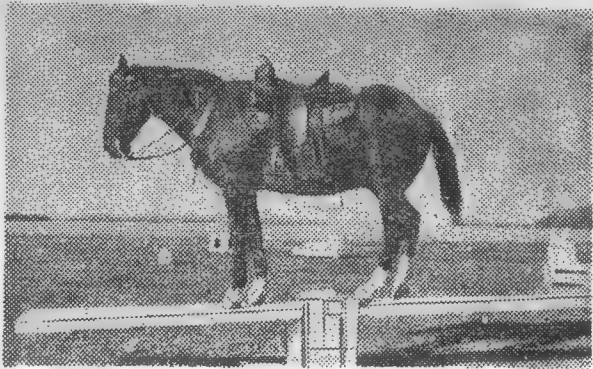
By MISS G. M. TRUCKEY, High Prairie, Alberta

MY hobby is horse training. I started a year and a half ago, after a beautiful Palomino named Gold Coin, a son of Trigger, performed at our annual stampede. After watching Gold Coin, I decided to train my own saddle horse, Ranger.

He was just a well trained cow-pony when I got him four years ago. He

is now ten years old, and can do seven block tricks, say "hello" by bowing his head and lifting one foot; say "yes" and "no", shake hands and take a bow on one knee.

At present he is learning the pivot and stretch. He can also hold a stick in his mouth which very soon will become the flag-waving trick. I also collect horse figures that are natural looking, and a horse scrapbook into which goes pictures and stories of famous horses, oddities of horses, prize winning horses of special merits, and almost every thing



that concerns a horse. Among the latest additions was the cover of the Farm and Ranch Review which showed the horses contribution to the present day threshing machine. A picture of "Citation", the R.C.M.P.'s musical ride and a picture of a trick horse from Lea Park, Alberta.

My methods of training are mostly my own. Patience and kindness are the two things most needed. The joy of seeing your horse do the trick for the first time by just being told to cannot be described.

Plywood cut-outs

By MIKE KLYM, Jr.,
Lowland, Manitoba

MY hobby is making plywood cut-outs. At first, I take a piece of very thin board (plywood), or even an apple box board will do, if you haven't any plywood on hand.

Then, I draw the design, and make a stringholder for example.

When the design is drawn on the board, I take my coping saw and slowly cut it around.

After I have it cut out, I take some sandpaper, sand it till it gets very smooth.

Then I make the box behind the design, glue it together, and make the hole in the mouth for the string, draw on the ribbon, ears, eyes, nose, etc.

While, it is ready, I varnish, paint or just shellac it, and put it in a warm place, or in the sun to dry.

• • •

Helping refugees

By MRS. JOHN FEDNER,
Salmon Arm, B.C.

I'M quite sure, that my hobby is an unusual one. I am placing specified agricultural workers from European D. P. camps, on Canadian ranches, farms, fruit ranches, etc. I have people of every age and many with special training on my list. I have been very successful in this hobby. My biggest success is the happiness I can bring to these unfortunate victims of power politics, when I can notify them, that some kind Canadian farmer wants to sponsor them.

We here who have so much, cannot comprehend what happiness can be given by providing a human being with the chance to earn his daily bread. This is no charity! These people want work! And we have lots of work on this side of the Atlantic.

Only modest wages are asked (set by the Canadian government), \$35 a month for a single girl or woman; \$45 for a single man, and \$75 for a married couple, plus room and board. Year-round work must be assured.

Many farmers with separate housing for hired help have kindly assisted small families with one or two children to find a new life. This is strictly a non-profit venture on my part.

Glass and glue

By JACOB A. KROCKER,
Altona, Manitoba

MY hobby is making articles out of glass. Many articles such as ash trays, picture frames, cigarette boxes, candy boxes and others can be made with any small pieces of glass and some glue, also a glass cutter and a frame for cutting the glass are necessary. The glass can be cut into various sizes of strips by a very simple method. First of all a piece of glass preferably of thick, car-window kind, which should be about 18" by 12". Next a strip of window glass is glued to one of the 12" sides and two strips one on top of the other on one of the 18" sides. Now the frame is ready. Next the measurements for cutting various sized pieces. Pieces about 3/4" by 4" should be cut and glued together. One piece of 16 strips, one of 8, one of 4 - 3 - 2, and a number of single strips. Thus by placing these edgewise of the frame and sliding them along the side where the two strips are on, any size of strip can be cut.

- In this way I have made lots of articles which have a very becoming appearance.

• • •

Sheep-raising as a useful hobby

By A MANITOBA STOCKMAN

I started raising sheep for pleasure ten years ago.

I bought 17 ewes and one ram for \$100.00 odd dollars. I had no special place for them but an old shed answered the purpose for the time being. A few years later I built an extra barn 20' x 30', high enough to have feed on top. That made it 14' high.

The 17 ewes I started with raised an average of 1 1/4 lambs a year. I got the money I put in out every year, and kept a few young ewes every year besides.

I hired somebody to shear the sheep for 1 lb. of wool per sheep. The rest of the money I realized for the wool I put into fences.

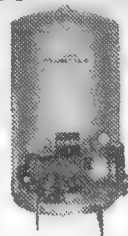
My meadow was infested with weeds when I got the sheep. Sheep do not care much for the grown up weeds, although they will pick some heads. But they relish the young

(Continued on page 18)

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Can be installed away from the well because there are no moving parts below ground. Shallow Well models (lifts of 22' or less) in capacities of 500 to 1170 gallons per hour. Deep Well units from 142 to 607 gallons per hour. Shipped fully assembled for easy installation. They are self-priming and quiet running.



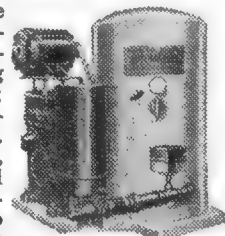
F-M SHALLOW WELL SYSTEMS

Piston type—for lifts of 22 feet or less. Pumps on both the forward and backward strokes of the piston for smoothness and to equalize the load on the motor. Self-oiling, double-acting, self-priming. Hardened, precision-ground crankshaft runs in two large bearings, for efficiency and longer life.



F-M DEEP WELL SYSTEMS

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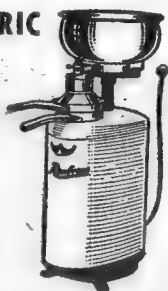


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A modern stream-lined, all-electric Cream Separator with a gleaming lustre-white enamel finish. The top of the milk tank is only 39½ inches above floor level, practically eliminating milk lifting. There are no gears — no clutch — no oiling — quiet running. With floating power, knee-action motor mounting and lifetime lubrication, the clean-skimming Renfrew Console Electric gives velvety-smooth operation. Let electricity take the hard work out of your separating.

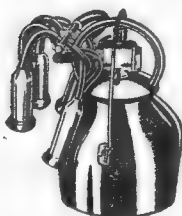


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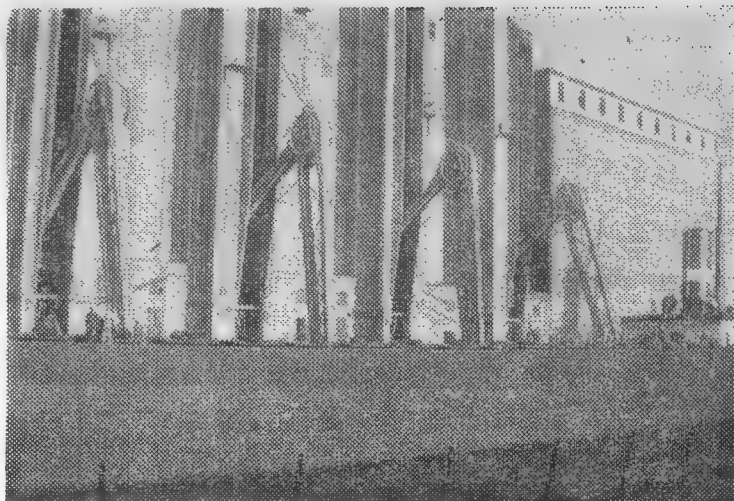
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Out it goes to market



Manitoba Co-operator Photo.

Records were broken all down the line as navigation of the Great Lakes started early this year. Millions of bushels moved out of Fort William to market weeks before the usual spring break-up.

(Continued from page 17)

shoots in spring when they come out of the ground, so they never come to seed.

My neighbor had the tall yarrow in his fence-pasture and cutting them had little effect.

As to pasture for sheep, have a sheep fence to keep them in from running at large for 2 - 3 months in summer. I keep now around 30 ewes. That means 70 - 75 months for the pasture. They run at large the rest of the time. Sheep will not go into a field of wheat if they find anything else. But they go after oats from the time it comes out of the ground until it is taken off. They never go on flax, hardly ever on barley, not if clover or oats is around or available.

I had 5 acres of alfalfa and was glad it disappeared as it killed several of my ewes. It does not stand close grassing.

It did not seem to hurt the lambs but the ewes, maybe they took it when it was wet after rain or dew.

The time to breed is December 1st for me. So the lambs come after the 31st of April. One ram is sufficient for 30 ewes, but not a ram lamb. I found out it takes a ram 2 years or more for 20 or more sheep.

A sheep is a domestic animal. They stay around the yard, except that they go out on pasture, rarely will they lie down away from home. Once I had to get them from my neighbor, one mile away, and I blame the dogs for that. I simply say: "My sheep know the boundary around my 160 acre farm." They were grown up on it and a sheep does not seem to look around for greener pastures all the time, they go and stay where they have been used to.

I have found my sheep business a paying sideline. Sheep need little labor but a certain amount of attention.

...

Boy with a hobby

By DAVID COLLETT,
Fairview, Alta.

LAST Christmas my parents gave me an X-acto set with which after a few months of practice I became fairly good at whittling. I was able to whittle many different kinds of animals, deer, goats, horses and different breeds of dogs etc. After I had whittled the animal out roughly I had to use a sander to smooth it off, then had to shellac it or use plastic wood and fill in any holes or saw marks. I then had to stain it which ever color it was to be and then covered it with several coats of varnish. When this process is

finished they make very nice ornaments.

A friend of my parents admired my carvings on the piano. She asked me if I would make her some for Christmas presents. When I had finished her first pair of deer, she asked me how much they were. I did not want to ask any special price, not having sold any before, so she mentioned \$2.00 a pair, I said it would be all right. I got a few more orders from her and this encouraged me very much to go on. My parents then bought several pairs from me for Christmas presents which made me a net sum of \$12.50. I then made a few dollars doing chores for a neighbor which raised my savings to \$50.00 which I had been debating how to spend wisely. Finally I decided to go into larger woodwork, so I bought myself a electric motor and a chest of wood-turning chisels and have ordered my lathe.

I am now waiting for it to arrive. While awaiting its arrival I am fixing up a shed for my work shop. I am building a bench and installing an air tight heater so as to be ready to go to work when the lathe arrives. I find this hobby very interesting and instructive.

I am a boy of 12 and in grade 7 and plan on going through school.

...

Nature study

By ETHEL M. HARVEY,
Strasbourg, Sask.

MY hobby, while not being directly lucrative is soul satisfying and contributes far beyond money value to peace of mind, contentment and a healthy physical and mental attitude to what each day brings. It gives something of interest at all times to eyes and ears attuned to the beauty so often hidden from those of a more materialistic leaning. My hobby is Nature in any form.

Birds, insects, flowers, animals, multicolored small stones for lining walks and flower beds all attract me. As I do considerable outside work with a tractor I am in close contact with nature and I am ever on the alert for the unusual. As well as increasing my knowledge of this wonderfully constructed universe in which we live and what it contains, it makes my working hours pass swiftly and pleasantly.

Last spring I found a newly hatched Horned Lark almost dead from being injured by a seed drill and the early cold. Raised to maturity it came home every night for almost a month after it learned to fly, walked in the door, flew up on the sofa,

(Continued on page 19)

(Continued from page 18)

a place it had always liked, to cuddle up to the edge of a cushion to sleep. Eventually it must have found a companion as one night it did not return. There was an empty spot in my heart for some time as I had grown fond of it. The little creature showed an intelligence far beyond that usually attributed to wild birds.

That same year I hatched and had the pleasure of viewing the complete life cycle of one of our largest and most beautiful moths, the Polyphemus, from the gold and silver dotted silkworm larva to the newly hatched moth laying her eggs and seeing them hatch into large headed minute worms. How I got the eggs fertilized and other interesting facts make a story in themselves. Just now I have a can full of various kinds of cocoons to hatch in the spring.

Most people have a decided leaning toward one hobby or have a talent easily developed, but I say the more the better. Nothing can add to a contented old age as collections built up through the years to which one can keep adding or a light occupation to while away the hours which often seem long under the best of conditions. Diversity of interests takes the monotony out of life and my hobby does just that. •

Vegetables as a hobby

By MRS. IVAN H. LANE,
Clanwilliam, Man.

FROM the garden to the canner is what I term "my vegetable hobby" and how to make a few cents go a long way is why I make that statement.

In the spring as soon as the weather is suitable I begin to plant my garden. The first things to be planted are cress, radishes and lettuce. Then come peas, wax beans and broad beans; these last three mentioned are from the seed saved from my last summer's garden. Then follow carrots, turnips, onions, corn, beets, Swiss chard and cabbage.

Meanwhile I have the hotbed planted with tomato and cauliflower seed. This hotbed is made in a sunny corner of the garden. We dig out a hole about 1½ feet in depth and cover it with two storm windows, each window having 4 panes of glass in it, size 12x24 inches. These windows are placed on a frame work of boards, about 6 inches in depth. I put in the hole a layer of from 6 to 8 inches of well heated horse manure and over this a layer of good black loam, about 10 or 12 inches in depth. Then after well watering the bed I plant the seeds in rows. One 5-cent packet of tomato seed is ample and one of cauliflower, which is rather more expensive than tomato, about 20 cents per packet, these last a few years.

I keep a dairy thermometer in this

hotbed and have the temperature around about 75 or 85 degrees. In about a week the seeds begin to push through, and it is not long before there are rows of sturdy, healthy little plants.

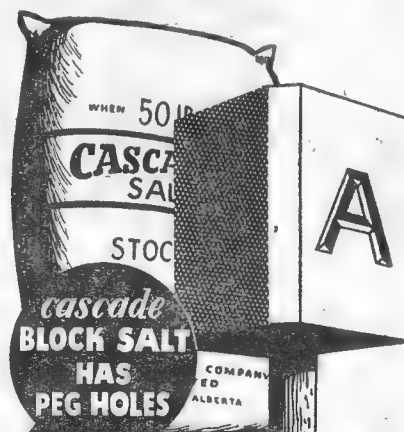
The main point is to keep the soil thoroughly damp and watch the thermometer to see it does not run up too high. On bright sunny days it will be up to the limit — 75 to 85 degrees — so that it is necessary to open up the windows to keep it from becoming too hot. In real hot days it is necessary to lift the windows right off during the daytime, but towards evening when it cools off, on go the windows again, after thoroughly watering the hotbed with lukewarm water from a watering pot.

By the time the danger of frost is over there is a hotbed full of strong plants ready to transplant to the garden.

It is not long then before there are rows of peas and beans waiting to be canned, besides using all we can fresh on the table each day. These are soon followed up by the tomatoes, which as a rule are weighing down the plants, some of them ripening right in the garden, but if we pick a basket of green ones and hang up in the kitchen near the stove, in a few days, they will all have ripened up so that we are using them as fresh tomatoes ripe and juicy up until Christmas time, besides canning all the surplus ones and making all kinds of pickles and sauces of them.

Rat killer once a war secret

THE chemical rat killer, Antu, now being used extensively in several anti-rat campaigns across Canada, was a hush-hush military secret during World War II, states C-I-L Agricultural News. At that time it was thought the enemy might attempt to spread diseases in allied countries by means of germ-carrying rats. The chemical was held in readiness on the secret list in case such type of warfare developed. Antu was discovered accidentally when an experimental rat died after eating a substance generally thought harmless to other animals.



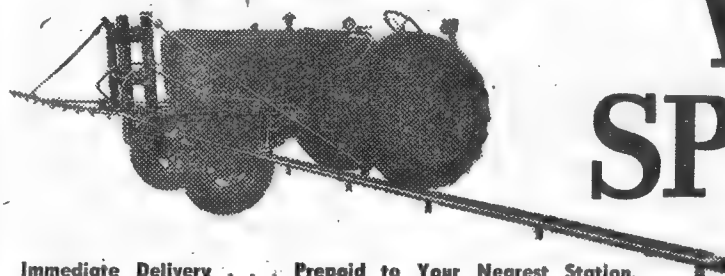
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CROSS ROADS



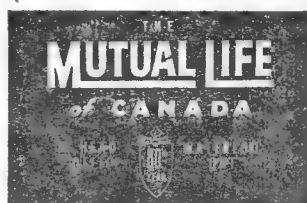


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FP-29

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If you detect any of the following symptoms, see your doctor at once. It may not mean cancer, but if it should, remember that most cases can be cured if treated in time.

1. Any sore that does not heal — particularly about the tongue, mouth or lips. Do not pass it off as "nothing at all." Go to the doctor.
2. A painless lump or thickening, especially in the breast, lip, or tongue. Do not wait "to see what happens." Go to the doctor.
3. Irregular bleeding or discharge from any natural body opening. Do not wait for pain. Go to the doctor.
4. Progressive change in the color or size of a wart, mole or birthmark. Do not try salves or ointments. Go to the doctor.
5. Persistent indigestion. Do not wait for loss of weight. Go to the doctor.
6. Persistent hoarseness, unexplained cough, or difficulty in swallowing. Do not assume that it is due to smoking or some other form of irritation which will clear up. Go to the doctor.

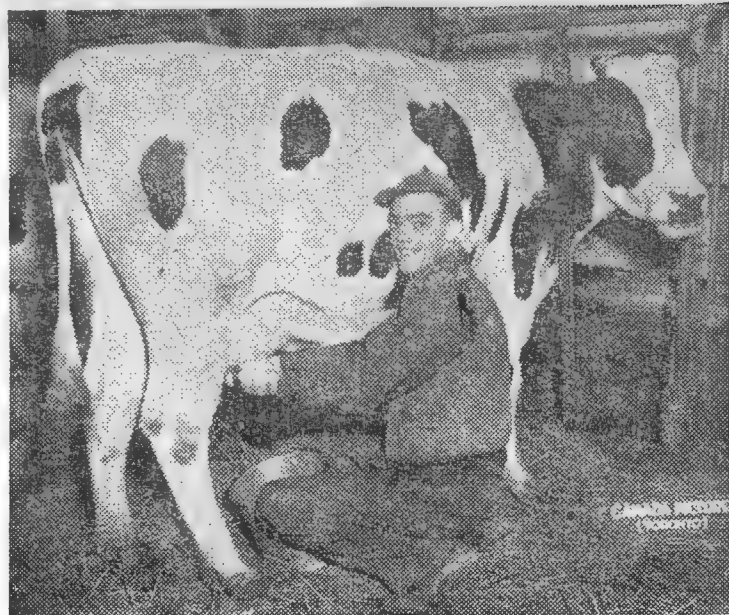
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Nature's Pharmacy is loaded with herbal medicines

By KERRY WOOD

(Author of Three Mile Bend, Birds and Animals of the Rockies,
A Nature Guide for Farmers)

IN many a farm kitchen you'll find jars of home-made remedies such as sulphur and molasses and other tonics, some of them brewed from materials gathered in nature's pharmacy. You can get into a pretty hot argument, too, discussing the effectiveness one way or another of these time-honored remedies. But Aunt Martha's lemon juice, cream of tartar, and sulphur mixed in equal proportions seems to be holding its own with patent medicines. And while the banjo-strumming Indian "Medicine Man" is practically extinct with his red-and-yellow wagon and quack offerings of spring water slightly discolored with slough grass, faith still persists in many an Indian prescription, revealed by the redmen to pioneer settlers and the directions for the brew passed on since to the pioneer's descendants.

Years ago I had occasion to visit an Indian who was recovering from an appendix operation in our local hospital, and our talk naturally focused on illnesses in general. The Indian, whose brother-in-law was the tribe's highly respected Medicine Man, told me quite a number of remedies brewed by Indians from barks and roots and leaves. I wrote an article about his wilderness medicines, — and as result of that article I'm still answering letters from farmers and others, asking further directions about Indian remedies. The prescriptions listed in my original article were subjected to analysis by one of Eastern Canada's most prominent medicos, whose report appeared on the opposite page to my Indian Medicine list. Surprisingly enough, the eminent doctor thoroughly approved of most of the herbal remedies.

So here we go again, since a number of letters have come in recently from farm folk asking about nature's blood bitters. My Indian friend, and other Indians since then, tell me that the finest spring tonic available in Western Canada can be made from the bark of the common Black Alder shrub — this alder grows to tree size in B.C. and Eastern Canada, but re-

mains a shrub in Alberta and Saskatchewan and is found alongside streams.

The brush resembles the common black birch, but alder bark lacks the rich red shine of birch and is usually much more smooth, gray in color with lighter specks here and there. The wood becomes punky when dry, a piece two or three inches thick can be easily snapped by exerting a modest pressure.

If you can be sure of identifying the Black Alder, the Indian's Spring Tonic calls for one pound of bark for every gallon of water. Boil briskly over a hot fire, until the gallon of water has evaporated down to a potent quart. Strain off this liquid, then you have your medicine — and talk about Bitter! The dose is a third of a cupful, after meals. It's a good general tonic, particularly effective at the end of winter for pepping up a sluggish system and clearing pimply conditions.

If you can't find alder in your district, a good tonic may be made from the small end-twigs of the plentiful black bird, sometimes called Buck Brush in the West. A pound of those twigs boiled in two quarts of water until a pint of brown liquid is left provides an excellent blood conditioner. The dose is two tablespoonfuls, after meals.

Cherry Cough Medicine

One of the most effective of Indian remedies is their Cherry Cough Medicine. The main ingredient, the chokecherry, grows in almost every part of the country. The inner bark is used, peeling off the thin, dark outer-bark. Collect a pound of inner bark, place it in a gallon of water and let it soak for two days. Then boil the mixture for five or six hours, until you have a small pint of liquid left. This syrup should be used sparingly, a dessert-spoonful being a dose. Some people add sugar to make it more palatable, others mix honey into the syrup. The eminent doctor gave this Indian cough-remedy his complete approval,

(Continued on page 21)

pointing out that most patent medicines labelled cough cures employed cherry bark or extract in their manufacture.

The Balsam Fir of the foothill country provided Indians with a medicinal pitch used for many an ailment, inside and out. Applied to cuts, abrasions, and such wounds, balsam pitch has few equals as a healing save. Indians also used it internally, dissolving the sticky pitch in hot water and sipping it as a remedy for colds and coughs — and for stomach troubles, too. Many a patent medicine employs Balsam as a curative agent, so this is another Indian remedy on which the white man has put his stamp of approval. Balsam pitch is a clear, sticky fluid found in "blisters" or bark swellings of Balsam Fir trees; when punctured, each blister yields about one teaspoonful of the medicinal pitch.

Willows for Fever

When they needed to sweat out a chill or a fever, Indian medicine-men collected young willows, stripped off a couple pounds of the bark, then boiled it a long time — about two pounds of bark per gallon of water, boiled until a pint of liquid remains. This yields a powerful medicine, a teaspoonful being a dose to be taken no more than four times in 24 hours. During the war, when quinine became scarce, there was talk of utilizing the willow concoction as a substitute. I can personally testify to the effectiveness of this willow medicine as an excellent "sweater".

A similar medicine to the willow fever-driver may be made from the roots of the common Red Willow, more properly called the Dwarf Dogwood. Collect half a pound of roots, wash thoroughly, then boil them in two quarts of water for one hour over a fierce fire. Use the brew sparingly, one teaspoonful at a time. Red willow medicine acts the same as a mild dose of quinine. Indians used it not only as a fever and chill medicine, but also as a general tonic.

Wild Onion Cures

Indians caught colds nearly as often as we do today. In addition to the cherry cough syrup already described, the redmen put great faith in the wild onion as preventative medicine. It is not necessary for us to seek out wild onions, however: any onion will do. When you feel a cold coming on, eat a large sized onion, raw. You may have a horrible breath for hours and you'll certainly burp a lot, but frequently the cold fizzles out — probably cold-germs have sensitive noses and simply can't abide the onion smell! This is another home-remedy often practised in farm homes: sometimes a raw onion sandwich is the prescription, or a bowlful of sliced onions sprinkled with salt.

As a laxative, Western Indians used the inner white bark of poplar, a small quantity (quarter pound) boiled in a quart of water for one hour over a hot fire. A tablespoonful is the dose, taken first thing in the morning and before meals.

Tapeworms pestered Indians. Their remedy was a tea made from the cones or berries of the black alder. The berries were mashed in a cupful of boiling water, a teaspoonful of the tea taken four times daily to drive out the worms.

Redmen were and still are great believers in the healthful practise of the Sweat Bath, so favored by Finnish and other Baltic Sea peoples. You can see skeleton frames of Indian Sweat Houses throughout the mountain country today, the frames built of willows or slim poplar wands stuck into the ground and arched over and bound to make a small hut roughly three or four feet high and five feet in diameter. Buffalo robes

used to be stretched over this framework, (Indians use canvas today), then a fire was lit out in front and a number of nigger-head stones placed in the fire to heat.

The ailing man or woman retired into the hut, undressed, and poured water over the hot stones pushed into the hut by a friend outside. Steam rose from the watered rocks, the Indian subjecting himself or herself to the sweat treatment for hours on end. In addition to using the Sweat Houses to cure various ailments, Indians patronized Sweat Huts as cleansers before important religious ceremonies.

This Indian Medicine list is by no means complete — for example, they brewed kidney medicines from juniper berries, made tea from wintergreen leaves to ease the pains of rheumatism, and boiled saskatoon bark in water to produce a healing wound-wash or antiseptic. The remedies described here are the better ones, tested and proved efficient. Naturally, woodland medicines are not miracle workers, and never a substitute for the services of a trained physician when a person is really ill. However, the aboriginal redman and our hardy pioneers had to rely upon nature's pharmacy at times to relieve their aches and pains, and some of us may be glad to review again this collection of unpatented medicines from the wildwood. ●

Government to continue Pool library service

THE library services, inaugurated and sponsored for many years by Manitoba Pool Elevators, have been transferred to the Library Division of the Manitoba Government. This includes both the Pool travelling libraries and the open-shelf library. This action of the Board of Directors of Manitoba Pool Elevators was taken when the government announced its plans to embark on an extensive library program. The agreement was made with the government through Hon. Ivan Schultz, minister in charge of implementing the provisions of the Library Act. Mr. Schultz has informed Pool Elevators that this activity will, in future, be a responsibility of the Department of Education.

In their decision to hand over the libraries to the government, the board of directors of Pool Elevators fully recognized the fact that, for over a quarter of a century, these libraries filled a vital need in rural adult education for Manitoba. The action was taken on the invitation of the government and with their assurance that this service would be expanded to provide reading matter for a larger section of the rural population.

The Library Act provides for the establishing of both municipal and regional libraries throughout the province. The board endorsed the government's suggestion that the Pool libraries, having served their purpose of providing a much needed educational service, would now form the nucleus in the establishing of a province-wide library plan.

The travelling libraries will complete their 1948-49 circuit, as originally planned, and will then be called in and continued by the Manitoba government. While a number of readers of the open-shelf library have still to return their books when due, the bulk of this library has already been sent over to the provincial librarian. Details of the government's library project will be announced when plans are completed. In the meantime, present readers of the Pool open-shelf library are asked to withhold their requests for books until they can refer their orders directly to the government's central or regional lending libraries.

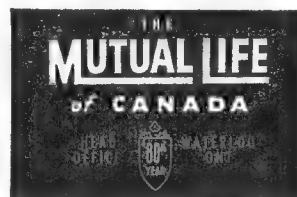


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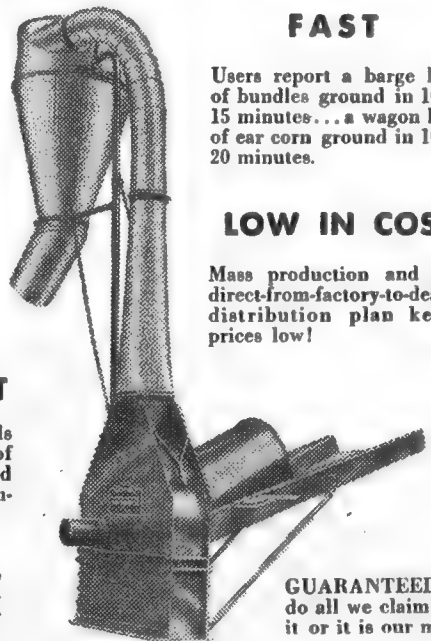
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Burn the stubble and ruin the land

By ERNEST W. MCKENZIE
Melville, Sask.

THE stable was old, and showed many signs of disease. Two farmers stood in the doorway. They discussed general farm conditions and particularly the weather of the past week. There was no rain and the soil was dry. Wind had whirled the dust into the air for two days, and had made little drifts along the roads. Bill was from the neighboring farm and had come to talk over this business of farming. He had continued all through the years to raise a few head of cattle and other livestock. His neighbor Tom, had gone completely out of livestock and was now in a full scale of power farming.

"No sir, Bill, this is the type of farming for me. No cattle, no horses, no pigs, just grain. Look at this stable," Tom turned to point out the empty stalls, "hasn't been an animal in here since near the start of the war, but I have been getting along all right. Have always had a good crop. No! too much work to livestock and I can use that land which would be in grass and feed, for grain crops."

Bill was listening, but down across the fields he saw again those small swirls of dust rising from the land. Many farmers before him had seen this soil drifting but were still in the habit of thinking of it as "just the dry dust from the surface of the land." To Bill it always caused concern. He had been farming carefully for many years and was known as a conservative farmer. Combines had been used in the district for a number of years. Many farmers burned the long stubble from the land to make cultivation easier, but these areas had a tendency to drift in strong winds. No wonder that little whirlwind down the field drew his attention.

Tom turned from the stable and noticed that Bill was intent on the

field, and questioned his interest. "Do you see that dust again? This makes the third day this spring that field has drifted. If it keeps up you won't be able to grow a crop. "Naw, you're dreaming, Bill, I haven't missed a crop in ten years. We will get rain one of these days."

Bill didn't say much in reply to Tom's jests about his method of farming and his deep concern about the future of the soil. Together they walked to the car talking about the spring work. At the car, Bill turned and chose his words carefully. "You know, Tom, most years you will get a good crop. But it is years like this one, dry and windy, which holds the balance. All over the province soil has been drifting this spring, now it is even piling in banks like snow. Why? Because farmers have continued over the years to grow grain crops without putting anything back into the soil. They burn off the stubble and use large implements at high rates of speed; the soil cannot stand it. We must return humus to the land by growing grasses; and manure from the stables will help maintain the fertility of the soil. Of course, all the land cannot be seeded to grass at one time, but little by little a rotation can be established and small fields can be seeded to grass."

"Farmers are not totally to blame, for sometimes it has been a grim process to survive in a dry land. Grasshoppers, other insects and hail have competed for our crops. It has been necessary to get cash as quickly as possible if the farm was to continue. That day is gone. We must now conserve our soil so that we can survive. It may not concern others how I farm, but we must all farm so that the soil will not drift away or destroy other lands."

"There is only one answer," said Bill, as he shifted the gears of his car, "IF WE LOSE THE SOIL, WE LOSE ALL."

Ottawa okays DDT for dairy barn spray

OTTAWA.—A number of statements have appeared recently in United States newspapers which are critical about the use of DDT sprays in dairy barns. Some of the statements have even gone so far as to suggest that DDT is responsible for "virus X" disease of man and "X disease" of cattle.

An official statement has been made by the United States Department of Agriculture, after a meeting of the principal government agencies concerned with the utilization of insecticides. "There is no evidence," the statement says, "that the use of DDT

in accordance with the recommendation of the various federal agencies has ever caused human sickness due to the DDT itself. However, minor toxic symptoms may be produced by kerosene and various solvents used in DDT and in practically all other insecticide mixtures." The statement denounces as "totally without foundation" published reports that DDT is responsible for the so-called "virus X" disease of man and the "X disease" of cattle. Both these diseases, the Department says, were reported and recognized before DDT was ever used.

New frying fowl from California


THREE years ago the A. and P. food stores in the United States started a nationwide contest to develop a better breed of frying fowl. Life Magazine, in a current issue, reports on the success of the contest.

A prize-winning California farmer crossed a Cornish rooster with a New Hampshire hen and came up with a 4½-pound California fryer.

The goal of the breeders was a bird

with lighter and smaller bones, cleaner looking skin, bigger breasts, plumper thighs and more succulent meat. Thousands of poultry raisers tried to come up with the right combination. The prize-winner got all these things, and the added virtue that the bird flowered into a tender four-pounder in the time it ordinarily takes most breeds to get to three pounds.

The breast of the California cross-breed is almost twice as wide as the normal bird. It carries much more meat all over and the ratio of meat to bones is 25 per cent greater.



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Alberta to reward its master farmers

NOMINATIONS are now open for the Alberta 1949 Master Farm Family Award. Nomination forms will be available from offices of District Agriculturists, and must be filed by July 1, 1949.

Set up to honor farm families who have achieved notable success in farming, homemaking and citizenship, the Master Farm Family Program will be conducted by the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Nominees for the award must be Canadian citizens, actually operating a farm, and the head of the family must have spent at least ten consecutive years on a farm, including military service if any. Nominations must be signed by three neighbors, and accepted by the nominee.

After the closing date for filing of nominations, the nominees will be judged. The Province has been divided into five zones, in each of which a Master Farm Family may be named providing the standard attained is satisfactory. Final selection of the Master Farm Families will be made by a committee representing the Department of Agriculture, the University of Alberta, the farmers of the Province, and farm women.

The basis of award will be determined by judging such factors as The Home, Farmstead, Operation and Organization of the Farm, Family and Community Life, and Management and Business Methods. Each of these general divisions will be subdivided into several sections for purposes of scoring.

Families who are named as Master Farm Families will receive a cash award of \$1,000.00, and a suitable trophy. It is also intended that some form of recognition of being a Master Farm Family will be placed at the entrance to the farm. ●

Dutch airlines moving immigrants to Canada

DUTCH immigrants may in future be flown from The Netherlands to Canada.

The first flight of immigrants left Amsterdam on April 20 in a large Royal Dutch airline ship carrying 11 people destined for Ontario and one man, G. Kamps, who will continue across Canada to work on the farm of B. Nieboer of Iron Springs. Most of the people to be flown in will be single workers. Families are still travelling by boat.

To date 11 families have arrived in Alberta to live here. The next boatload sails from Holland on April 29 bringing some 750 Dutch people to Canada. A large number of these will come to the Lethbridge area. An even larger boatload of 1,200 immigrants will sail from The Netherlands sometime in June with again a large number of them coming to the Lethbridge area. All will be employed on farms. ●

History down through the centuries has proved again and again that there can be but one outcome to a struggle for selfish power against forces fighting to protect and advance human rights. Those genuinely serving humanity always ultimately emerge triumphant. It is under their standards that the (Western) allies choose to throw in their lot for humanity's defense.

—Francis B. Sayre.

B.C. ROUND-UP

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

FORWARD steps toward the re-building of the Fraser Valley were made recently when Abbotsford Chamber of Commerce organized its first annual Planned Farming Show—a two-day event designed to give tips on programs which would produce more revenue per acre from lands in the Abbotsford-Sumas-Matsqui districts.

History was made too, when the businessmen decided to run contrary to the general trend these days, and NOT ask the provincial government for a grant. The department of agriculture was so pleased about this consideration, that Hon. Frank Putnam promptly sent \$100 to aid the show.

The show was held in Legion Hall, Abbotsford, where a number of booths contained exhibits of the latest scien-

tific aids to farming. Agricultural scientists from all parts of the province were called upon to give demonstrations. Subjects discussed included: marketing of poultry, eggs, vegetables; fertilizer tests; analysis of Fraser Valley soils, and other educational features.

In order to avoid being caught with a surplus of berries such as happened in the Fraser Valley during the past two years, 30,000 rhubarb roots have been distributed to growers in the flooded areas.

Fraser Valley starts drive for better, more profitable, crops

The importation, valued at \$30,000, is the largest of its kind ever shipped from the state of Washington. There are three varieties: Victoria, Crimson and Pacific Red. All passed rigorous border inspection, and are being planted on drowned-out raspberry and strawberry acreages.

They were distributed through the flood rehabilitation program and handled by the Pacific Co-operative Union at Mission, without cost to the farmers.

Fraser Valley at one time was a heavy producer of rhubarb, but dropped to a low level when berries looked better as a cash crop. Farmers are being cautioned against becoming too enthusiastic about rhubarb, lest they move into over-production, the same as they did with berries.

Latest reports on Fraser Valley flood rehabilitation shows that 1,652 farmers have been assisted. These do not include hop growers or nurserymen.

Raspberry Surplus

One of the most important points in the program was to get away from over-production of Newburg raspberries, a soft variety, that does not ship well. Farmers who used to grow raspberries now have 1,139 dairy cattle on the same land; 52,507 chickens, 261 hogs; and 2,800 fruit trees. This fruit conversion program covers approximately 2,450 acres which were under water a year ago; about 520 acres have been replanted.

Farmers' program includes planting of 1,482,000 strawberry plants of proven value; 203,000 Washington raspberries, 138,700 bush fruits of various kinds, 260,000 rhubarb plants; 39,000 asparagus; 2,200 grape vines. Bush fruits include loganberries, boysen berries, black and white currants, gooseberries and blueberries. Bulb growers are also being assisted. Hop growers have been helped with re-establishing 147 acres.

In recent weeks approximately 15,000 yards of earth and gravel have been moved every day in the dyking program of the Hatzic-Dewdney-Nicomen Island region of the Fraser Valley as the first line of defense against floods this spring.

There are 22 miles of dykes on Nicomen Island alone. They have a minimum width of 12 feet on top with a passing place every 1,000 feet; and may be used as side roads by farmers. All dykes are at least two feet higher than the high water mark of last year.

About 100 trucks are on the job, along with a score of shovels and drag lines. They are working two shifts daily. Experts made a complete survey of the system recently, and expressed themselves as well satisfied with the work.

Break Healed

The threatened break between farmers of South Okanagan and the Interior Vegetable Marketing Board has been healed to the extent that the growers will continue with the board, but will watch its operations closely.

The rift started last summer when tomato growers felt that the board was not taking sufficient quantity, and some growers trucked tomatoes to the coast and sold them, contrary to regulations.

Tom Wilkinson, board chairman, explained that marketing had been difficult last year owing to lifting of the austerity program, heavy carryover of tomato juice and reduced purchasing power of city residents.

He felt that there was not too much to fear this season, provided a normal spring put vegetables on the market early; and he counselled growers to produce the highest quality to catch the eye of the city housewife.

Alberta Competition

B.C. vegetable growers are feeling the impact of exceptionally stiff competition from producers in Alberta, and to a lesser extent those as far east as Ontario, says Earl MacKay, manager, B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board.

He was answering charges in the provincial legislature, made by Dr. J. J. Gillis (Clinton-Yale), that since the Marketing Board came into being there was no more competition, and that farmers in the interior of the province had difficulty in selling turnips at \$30 per ton.

Mr. MacKay replied: "Even though consumers complain about high prices, they will buy Ontario-grown turnips in preference to our present offerings although the freight is equal to our present price."

"Surely this can only suggest that uniformity, quality and eye-appeal of this imported and expensive product is giving some real competition."

Approximately 200 delegates, representing all provinces in Canada, attended the National Dairy Council three-day annual meeting in Vancouver under the banner: "Public Relations, — the Golden Cord of Co-ordination."

The business meetings were closed to the press, but President J. H. Duplan made no secret of the fact that margarine was one of the chief points under discussion.

He spoke at length on government controls, and added that competition from uncontrolled sale of margarine is likely to create surpluses of butter and other dairy products this year; and that, since the government is obliged to support dairy prices under the Prices Support Act, the government may therefore find itself with millions of dollars tied up in storage butter this fall.

In the field of public relations, it was decided to inform consumers of the value of the industry.

Cattle to China

Fifty-six head of first and second-year calf heifers, all in calf were shipped from Vancouver to Hong Kong recently. They were all grade animals, made up of Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys.

Fifty were bought by Hong Kong Ice and Cold Storage Co. Ltd., a British corporation carrying on a dairy business. Six went to Kowloon Dairy.

Angus Hay, of Hay Brothers, Livestock dealers, Vancouver, said: "The buyers milked many cows before the war. During the conflict the herds went down, and are now being replaced. They are milking 1,000 cows now, and hope to raise the number to 1,500 head."

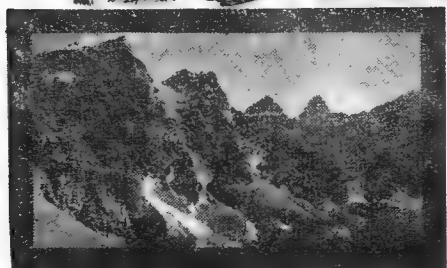
"We are hoping for increased business from this source. There will always be a call for replacements because of the climate. We could get business from Shanghai right now, but the exchange is such that we can't touch it. We had to cancel one shipment to Shanghai through currency troubles."

Heavy rains during the 1948 harvest and the hard winter will have no adverse effect upon the sugar beet seed business, but there will probably



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be a slight increase in average in the Fraser Valley delta in order that a reserve may be built up.

There are about 400 acres planted for sugar beet seed in the Delta. The acreage is spread over approximately 25 farms; and the annual value of the total crop is about \$60,000.

Most of the seed goes to Alberta, but a portion is also shipped to Manitoba and Quebec. The lower mainland climate is ideal for cultivation because the seedlings may be planted in July and August and can winter in the field.

B.C. Sugar Refineries has an extensive seed breeding program which has been in operation since 1941. It was undertaken with a view to producing strains especially adapted to Canadian conditions.

The program is being extended this year. Officials feel it is the best hope of safeguarding the sugar industry, and at the same time assuring the stability of a local seed industry.

For some months a number of poultry producers have agitated for a provincial marketing scheme, and now a returning officer has been appointed to take a plebiscite by means of a sealed ballot through the mails.

This has resulted in another split among producers. West Coast Poultrymen, an association in Burnaby municipality, gathered 200-strong to protest against government controls.

They were absolutely opposed to any program that would call upon them to open their books for inspection, or that would make them liable to give an accounting of destination of their products.

They feared that the setting up of a poultry marketing board would simply provide jobs for a number of persons, and that the staffs would add nothing in the way of revenue to the producer.

They decided to oppose the scheme through advertisements in newspapers, and through circulating of petitions, which when signed, will be forwarded to Victoria. ●

Government to buy honey surplus

THE Dominion government will purchase through the Agricultural Prices Support Board, five million pounds of bulk honey produced in 1948. The purchase will be in bulk containers in carlot quantities, price basis for white No. 1 grade 14 cents a pound if pasteurized, or 13 cents a pound if not pasteurized, with appropriate differentials for lower grades, less the export freight rate to Montreal. Producers or producer co-operatives may offer carlot quantities of 1948 honey to the Secretary of the Agricultural Prices Support Board, Ottawa.

This purchase was recommended to the government after representations by the Canadian Beekeepers' Council that many of their members are in financial distress because, with normal export outlets practically closed through foreign exchange difficulties, they have been unable to market enough of the 1948 crop of about ten million pounds above average, to meet the costs involved in preparation for 1949 operations.

Consumers are responding satisfactorily to an advertising program to purchase honey at attractive prices. But even with the increased sales which are resulting, Canadian beekeepers face the prospect of an abnormal carryover, which will be at least halved by the government purchase.

Weeds are heavy users of soil moisture. Killing weeds saves moisture for crop production.

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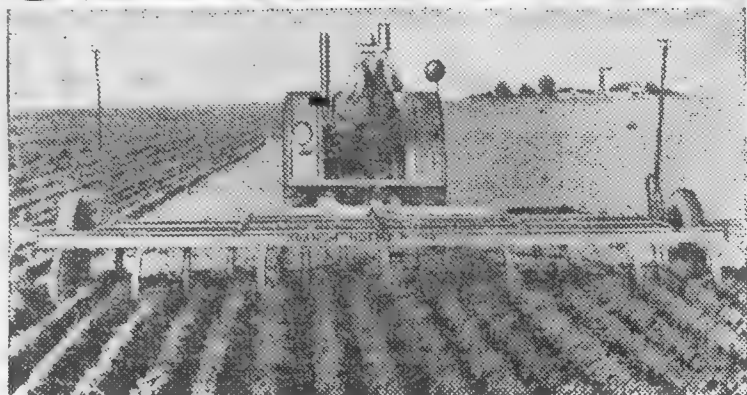
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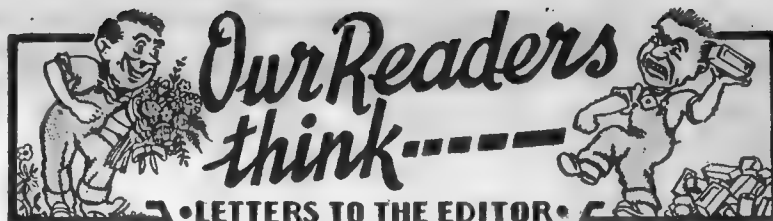
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economy 2½ or 5-lb. sizes. "If
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Borden's KLIM

Pasteurized milk in its handiest form!
For delicious drinking and cooking!



Better farm homes are urged

To the Editor:—

THAT feature-article in your March
issue — "Will your new farm
home be a show place or an eye-
sore?" (By Norman Flanders) caught
this reader's imagination. I found
it a well-documented and colorful
story. I was intrigued by your writ-
er's assertion: "Someone once defined
a weed as a flower out of place,"
which reminded me of the philoso-
pher's definition, finding the weed "a
plant whose virtues we have not yet
discovered."

However, the impulse behind this
little letter is to say that I was amaz-
ed to learn from the 1941 Census, that
the "average value of dwelling" on
the nation's 731,000 farms works out
at under one thousand dollars (actu-
ally, \$1,095); also that the "average
period of occupancy" was 16 years.
It would be interesting to learn the
position today — with the "occupancy
period" moved forward almost to the
25-year mark? What share of the
post-war home building program has
accrued to rural Canada? According
to my reading, I get the impression
that a veritable farm labor famine has
been cushioned (and obscured) by the
\$500,000,000 worth of mechanized
"implements of production" which
have gone to the farms since V-E Day
— May 8, 1945?

As one of your urban readers, I
take the opportunity to say that I be-
lieve that there is a very direct link
between the conditions in the "aver-
age farm dwelling" and the tragic
attraction which the city lights ap-
pear to have, to the eyes of rural
youth. It is, of course, a mirage —
which recedes and dims and disap-
pears in the ruthless bog of urban
life — but the bitter fact remains?
I am convinced that, to the extent
that Canada's farm homes can be im-
proved, to that extent the migration
from the ranks of agriculture can be
slowed down. With 27 per cent of our
population still beyond the city's
lights, rural Canada deserves appro-
priate priorities on housing materials?
W. P.D.

Toronto.

Save the hawks but eradicate coyotes

To the Editor:—

I SEE quite a bit in your paper
about coyotes and wolves. I for
one think we could get along very
well without them, they do far more
damage than good.

The wolves destroy our wild game
such as the moose and the deer. My
sons, who are trappers, have found
wolves' den with signs of young
moose calves that have been the
wolves' main diet. They try and get
all the wolves they can, but in the
winter they are busy with trapping
and have little time to hunt them.
Now, if there were some way in the
summer for them to hunt wolves'
pups and make something out of it, I
am sure a lot of trappers would spend
some of the summer at this work as
they have little to do then. As for
the airplane and machine-gun they
would frighten the caribou as they
feed on the muskeg.

For the coyote, I have no love for
him. He is one that is hard to see,

also to trap, as in the settlement he
is very smart in his way, and it takes
a good trapper to get him, especially
the one that is a thief. I don't know
how we could rid ourself of him, but
the sooner, the better. Some say he
is a good mouser and gopher killer,
but if you will notice in the early
morn over the field you see a far
better hunter than the coyote, a
brown hawk. If more people would
save this hawk and get rid of the
coyote the better off we would be.

I have sheep and turkeys, so I know
what the coyote does to them.

ETHEL MARTIN.

Lessard, Alberta.

Why milk cows and lose money?

To the Editor:—

I WOULD like to thank you for your
editorial on the margarine ques-
tion in the March issue of the "Re-
view". It is a subject that should be
brought oftener and more emphatical-
ly to the attention of western farmers.
Far too many acres of unsuitable
land, right in our own district, are
being exploited, through grain grow-
ing, to the eventual detriment of the
country. In connection with this
subject I would like to call your at-
tention to the address by A. J. Bator,
president of the Saskatchewan Asso-
ciation of Rural Municipalities, at
their recent convention. He says, in
part (I quote the "Saskatchewan
Farmer," March 17): "The trend to
heavy mechanized farming was caus-
ing some alarm, because it was de-
pleting rural population. Looking at
it from a long range viewpoint, diver-
sified farming will make for greater
stability in provincial agriculture."

What is the use of milking cows,
and selling the cream at a loss, be-
cause of the advent of margarine?
With grain at its present price, and
good feed also high priced we weren't
making a great deal anyway; now,
why milk? Why be bothered with
cows?

JOHN PICH.

Gainsborough, Sask.

Spring hair-cut

To the Editor:

WE have taken your paper quite a
few years. This is my first
letter to your office. I would like to
tell you how much I enjoy reading
the paper. Especially "the Editor-
ials," "Letters to the Editor," and the
"Women's Page," re the recipes and
plants. I do enjoy all of the reading.
Agree with some and disagree with
others, but it is all good reading for
the people who live on farms. Espe-
cially enjoyed the April issue, of the
mother cutting her boy's hair.

A FARM WIFE.

The national U.S. parity price for
wheat is \$2.22 a bushel. The support
price, nationally, at 90 per cent of
parity is \$2.00. The average local
loan rate, allowing for freight and
handling charges is \$1.80. — G.T.A.
Digest, St. Paul, Minn.

The bee population in orchards at
the Dominion Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, was not effected when trees
were sprayed with DDT to control
certain insects. Apparently honey
bees are not harmed by DDT.



Look
at the
Latest...



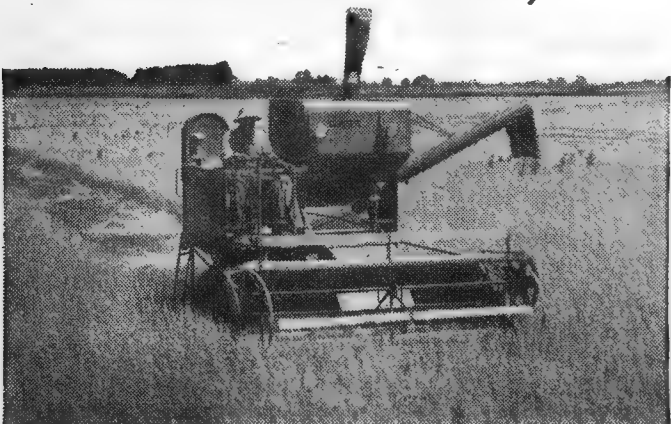
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Harvest

3 to 6 Acres per Hour

● Here are the combines which bring new capacity to one-man operation, new efficiency to the harvesting of large fields or heavy crops. Shown above is the new Case Model "K-2," a 12-foot machine with plenty of threshing and separating capacity. With the power-controlled header lift, one man handles the whole outfit easily from the tractor seat. New design places the cleaning shoe close to the main axle, for simpler drives and cleaner, more uniform work in rough fields.

Similar in construction is the new Case 9-foot "M-2" (at top) and the new Case Self-Propelled models in both 9 and 12-foot sizes. In all of these, you get the benefit of Case harvesting experience reaching back more than a century, plus modern design which eliminates extra weight while actually adding to capacity and to over-all field performance. This year, look first to Case for the latest in harvest machines.

With 36 travel speeds Case Self-Propelled combines can go at just the right pace for full capacity and clean work in any crop from the lightest to the heaviest and toughest.



The Case 12-foot windrower makes a windrow the right size for both fast work and fast curing. It angles the cut crop a little, and bends the stubble a little, to get good support from the stubble. While making turns the canvas stops, so there is no windrow to follow when turning with the combine.

You Save... from Seedbed to Harvest

● There are 77 modern Case machines. Twenty great tractors in four size ranges provide modern power for every type of dryland and irrigation farming. Case tillage implements and seeding machines match this eager power and fit Canadian conditions. Case hay machines include tractor mowers and side-delivery rakes, the famous Slicer-Baler, and a field forage harvester that is simple and fast. Besides the models shown here, Case has combines in 5 and 6-foot sizes. See your Case dealer—or write nearest branch for information on machines that interest you. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto.

CASE •  • • • •

NEVER, perhaps, in the history of Canada in peacetime have the politics of foreign countries so closely and immediately affected Canada's well-being and prosperity as now. The signing of the Atlantic pact, and the passage by the United States Congress of almost \$6,000,000,000 in European Recovery Program money will help maintain the prosperity which Canada has enjoyed since 1939.

Under the Atlantic pact, there are clauses which envision the alliance to be more than a military grouping for defense purposes. It is considered that the economic clauses — which Canada had a large hand in incorporating into the treaty — are as important as the military. The econ-

The Atlantic Alliance and our foreign markets

By BEN MALKIN

omic clauses seek to create a rapid degree of industrial and agricultural recovery in Europe, and a wider area of co-operation, particularly in international trade. Canada, with its large surpluses of agricultural, forestry and manufacturing products, cannot long maintain its present standard of living without the greatest possible degree of export trade. This trade

the Atlantic pact must seek to accomplish.

Already this constructive, positive side to the alliance is being stressed in Canadian circles. L. B. Pearson, minister of external affairs, dwelt on it at length during a recent speech in New York. Unless the nations party to the treaty can co-operate in economic matters, they are the more unlikely to co-operate in the

military sphere. If Britain and France do not buy Canadian goods so that Canada can be strong economically, how can Canada help these countries in defense matters? And if Canada does not import from these countries, and thus help build up their prosperity, how can they then help Canada defend herself? The same is true of the United States, Belgium, Norway and the other countries that have entered into the Atlantic Alliance.

Therefore, by its very military logic, the alliance must build up a strong economic grouping. Otherwise, much of its military value will be lost.

That is why, perhaps, the United States permits Britain and other food importing countries to spend hundreds of millions of dollars of Marshall-aid money in Canada, when the United States has its own food surpluses to dispose of. It helps to keep Canada strong economically. It helps Canada buy from countries benefiting from Marshall aid, and thus aids in restoring their economics.

This is only one example of how foreign politics and the policies made necessary between Russia and the West have resulted in markets for Canadian grain, meat, cheese and timber, and has enabled Canada to buy machinery, textiles and minerals abroad.

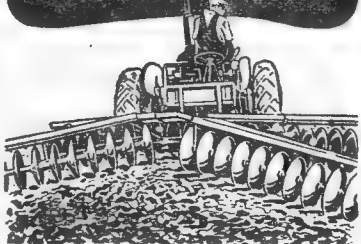
All told, the United States, according to a recent announcement in Washington, has spent \$65,000,000,000 on foreign aid since 1939 — either by way of lend-lease during the war, UNRRA help immediately after the war, or through the European Recovery Program. Before the cold war is won, the United States will spend billions more. Secretary of State Dean Acheson during the past month said that up to \$2,000,000,000 in armaments may have to be supplied to Europe under the Atlantic Alliance, and ERP itself will continue at the rate of perhaps \$5,000,000,000 a year until the end of 1952. Much of this money will find its way to Canada.

Moreover, international politics is now compelling countries like Britain to contract the amount of trade they had been doing with eastern Europe during the past 18 months. A long list of manufactured items which could be useful for military purposes and which Britain had been selling to Russia and her satellites are to be banned from export to Eastern Europe by Britain. This means Britain, by selling less to eastern Europe, will be unable to buy as much in the form of food and raw materials, and she may have to turn to Canada even more than she did in the past for supplies of this type.

As a result of the cold war and the North Atlantic Alliance, then, what has clearly started taking shape is an economic pattern in the world that follows the political trend. Just as the world is divided in two politically, so it is probably to be divided in two economically. The prosperity of all eastern European countries will depend on the policies and prosperity of Russia. The prosperity of the western world, including Canada, will depend on the policies and prosperity of the United States. For example, if Washington decides that countries benefiting from ERP must use all their food dollars to buy food in the United States, Canada will lose much of her food market, and real poverty could develop here.

The signing of the North Atlantic alliance has ushered in a new and critical — and exciting — period in world history. On the development of the alliance, particularly of its economic aspects, will depend much of the future history of Canada and of the other countries party to it.

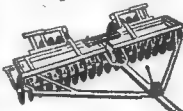
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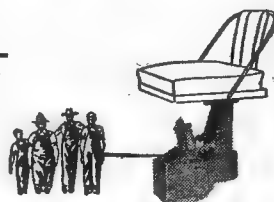
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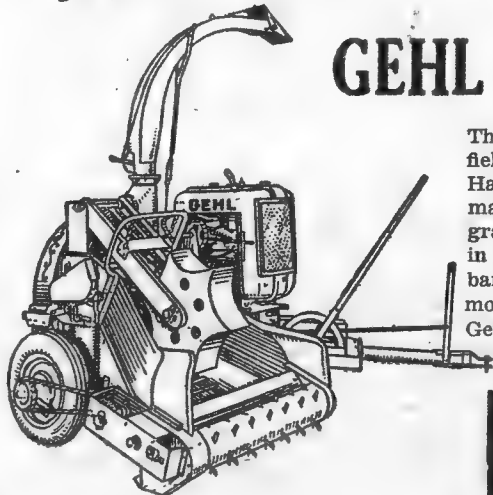
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WRITE FOR OUR NEW 1949 CATALOGUE

CALGARY FARM MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

507 - 2nd St. E., Calgary, Alberta

Increased forage crops forecast for Southern Alberta

FORAGE crops are playing an increasingly important role in the agriculture of southern Alberta. They are an important part of irrigated farming, both for the production of feed, and for soil improvement. This is reflected in a stabilized condition in livestock production over wide areas. There is a growing consciousness of the adaptability of forage species with the knowledge that there is generally a forage crop available which will grow and maintain itself and possibly restore unproductive land. In many cases the use of various forage crops on such areas not only restores the productive ability but also improves the physical and chemical properties of the soil itself.

Legumes have been used to restore nitrogen to the soil and improve it for following crops. They are widely used in crop rotations. Grasses will often thrive where legumes will not, and they restore fibre and organic matter and improve the physical condition of the soil. Another source of soil improvement, often overlooked, lies in the droppings of the animals grazing the pasture.

Another factor, in forage crop production, is the usefulness of the grasses in controlling weeds. The spreading fibrous roots of many grasses compete strongly for available moisture and may control, and, in many cases, completely kill out noxious weeds. Crested wheat-grass has been used, particularly in dry land farming, to control such weeds as downy brome grass, blue burr, pasture sage, wild barley, and leafy spurge. Reed canary grass has been

used in the control of perennial sow thistle and Canada thistle particularly where the weeds are growing in moist areas and control by cultural methods is difficult or impossible. Reed canary grass has the ability to withstand long periods of flooding and is well adapted to those areas which are flooded for portions of the year.

Alfalfa is the basic forage crop on irrigated land and is useful in the production of feed, in soil improvement, and in perennial weed control. Some concern is at present being felt due to the widespread depredations of bacterial wilt, a disease which is killing out susceptible varieties in the third and fourth years of growth. Grimm is very susceptible to this disease and should be replaced by Ladak which possesses some resistance and has other good qualities which make its use advisable.

Alfalfa has a heavy phosphorous requirement and in order to maintain maximum production it is necessary to keep up the phosphorous content of the soil by the use of either commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure. An application of 100 pounds per acre each year of ammonium phosphate (11-48-0) or twenty tons per acre of barnyard manure applied every third year should maintain the necessary level of fertility. A healthy alfalfa stand properly fertilized will crowd out Canada and perennial sow thistle and other noxious weeds.

Thus by the proper selection of suitable forage species, waste areas can be restored to productive use, tilth of the soil can be maintained, weeds can be controlled, and a good feed reserve set up.

Cost of wheat production

(Wheat Pool Budget)

DESPITE the fact that yield is often considered the most important factor in determining the cost of wheat production, tests carried on by the Lethbridge Experimental Station on illustration stations in Southern Alberta have shown that farmers, with good farming practices and on good soils in the drier areas, can pro-

duce wheat as cheaply if not more cheaply, than farmers on high-priced land in areas of higher precipitation. The table below shows the average production cost per bushel of wheat on the illustration stations in southern Alberta (figures are up to and including 1946):

Substations	No. Years Grown	Yield per Acre Average bus.	Cost per Acre Average \$	Cost per Bushel Average \$
Acadia Valley	8	24.2	8.31	0.34
Bindloss	12	14.1	7.18	0.51
Foremost	10	14.0	7.53	0.54
Lomond	12	14.0	8.30	0.59
Whitla	12	18.7	6.33	0.73
Claresholm	10	21.4	9.64	0.45
Craigmyle	8	21.9	9.52	0.43
Drumheller	10	19.0	9.63	0.51
Nobleford	8	31.3	14.90	0.48
Pincher Creek	12	31.1	14.82	0.48

LAST MONTH'S SOLUTION

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P	R	E	P	O	S	E	E	P	E	R	E	N	O	E	X	T	E	N	T
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S	E	E	M	E	D	I	O	O	N	E	B	B	S	R	E	V	E	N	

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Wherever There's Livestock There's Need for Franklin's

RHEUMATISM YIELDS TO SPECIALIZED SYSTEM OF TREATMENT

Excelsior Springs, Mo., May 1st, 1949—So successful has a specialized system proven for treating rheumatism and arthritis that an amazing new book will be sent free to any reader of this paper who will write for it.

The book entitled, "Rheumatism," fully explains why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief and fail to remove the causes of the trouble.

The Ball Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, has perfected a specialized system of treatment for rheumatism

and arthritis, combined with the world famous mineral waters and baths. This system of treatment, which has proven successful for over thirty years, is fully described in a book that tells how it may be possible for you to find freedom from rheumatism.

Write today for this instructive book — "RHEUMATISM." You incur no obligation, and it may be the means of saving you years of untold misery. Address your letter to The Ball Clinic, Dept. 506, Excelsior Springs, Missouri — but be sure to write today. (ADVT.)



Beautifying the west with highway hedges

IN the last decade, Manitoba has planted 202 miles of hedges along its highways and is now thoroughly sold on replacing unsightly snow fences with trees wherever possible.

Several thousand miles more will have to be planted before the job is completed. But the results so far have been so encouraging that hedge planting has been given a permanent place on the public works program.

Caragana is the most popular but by no means the only bush used. It is quick growing, hardy and gives thick stand. However, it does not do well in alkali soils, or in low lying ground where water is likely to collect. There the willow is more satisfactory.

Some very good results have been obtained by the use of non-suckering lilacs, hawthorns, and other berry shrubs. In addition to providing excellent wind breaks to prevent drifting of snow over highways, the berry bushes supply winter feed for native grouse, pheasants and other birds.

Experience has shown in Manitoba that the hedges should be placed at least 125 feet from the limit of the right-of-way. In certain cases where there are serious cuts in the road, it has been found best to place them 200 feet back.

Planted parallel to east-west highways, the hedges provide perfect road protection. However in the case of north-south roads they are much less useful. They tend, in that case, to become funnels that create snow drifts across highways. A solution to this

difficulty is being sought in the planting of periodic east-west hedges to break the wind.

Getting the support of the farmers along the highways was a major problem in Manitoba. The farmers claimed that the hedges caught and held so much snow in winter that the land between the hedge and the highway could not be planted in the spring. This argument has been met by demonstrating that the hedges provide a most desirable area for growing feed and hoe crops which can be planted later. Crop production on the hedge protected area is almost a certainty.

To compensate farmers for the land taken by the hedge, farmers are permitted to crop the road allowance. The farmers get more land to plant instead of less while the highway department benefits by having its road edge kept neat and trim.

The cost of construction of the hedges is small. The first cost, for shipping charges, works out to only one-tenth of a cent per foot. Cultivating and trimming the hedges costs about 1.4 cents per foot per year. As the hedges mature the cost of maintenance drops.

To produce the best hedge, the first year's growth is trimmed back 50 per cent. Similarly in the next two years the new growth is also cut back by half. This forces the plants to produce more branches near the base and makes the mature hedge a much better wind-break.

Cotoneaster is displacing Caragana as hedge plant

THE Siberian Pea Tree or Caragana as it is commonly referred to, is the most common hedging plant in central Alberta. It is fast growing, has a compact habit of growth, the ability to withstand abuse, and is extremely resistant to adverse conditions. Two drawbacks to this plant for hedging purposes are: the two to four trimmings required each season to keep it neat, and its heavy use of moisture for a considerable area surrounding it. Growing to a tall tree-like bush with attractive foliage and an abundance of yellow flowers in early spring caragana makes a useful ornamental for group plantings, and in places where quick shelter is required.

The Pygmy Caragana in contrast is a slow growing plant with a compact bushy habit, fine foliage, is quite spiny, hardy, long-lived and well suited as a low hedge. It is a low growing shrub, is used considerably in foundation plantings and for fronting borders of shrubbery.

A plant that is becoming very popular and is fast replacing the caragana as a low to medium type hedge is the Peking Cotoneaster, says H. T. Allen, Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta. The relatively slow growth with ease of maintenance, bushy habit, glossy foliage that takes on rich colors in the fall, and clusters

of black berries that remain all winter, make this plant one of the best for hedging and ornamental purposes. It is exceptionally useful for foundation plantings as a specimen, or as a border shrub for driveways and lawns. A plant that should be used more than it is for a low to medium evergreen hedge is the American Arborvitae variety Wareana. This makes an exceedingly attractive hedge, is very easy to maintain, hardy, long-lived and of compact habit. As an ornamental it makes an attractive specimen when in a well-sheltered location and adds greatly to the beauty of the landscape.

The native Spruce with its dense habit of growth and long life, is unexcelled as a tall evergreen hedge and is best used where shelter or privacy is required. It can be used successfully in foundation plantings for a few years, makes an excellent specimen tree, and is well adapted to mass planting.

Possibly the best plant for a high deciduous hedge is the Laurel Willow. It is a fast growing willow with dark green glossy leaves that retain their color and remain attached to the branches well into the fall and should be used in place of the caragana in areas of adequate moisture. As an ornamental it grows to be a large

(Continued on page 31)

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Calgary Distributor

(Continued from page 30)

attractive tree that is very useful for shelter and shade on spacious grounds.

The Manchurian, Japanese Tree and Hungarian Lilacs are very useful ornamentals giving color and variety to the landscape as specimens or in mass plantings. All three make very good high hedges.

The Scotch Rose with its masses of white blossoms is well adapted for use as a low hedge and forms a fairly tall shrub for border plantings and can also be easily pruned for use as a specimen.

The Siberian Larch forms an interesting low hedge with its soft foliage and distinctive green color. As a specimen tree it is exceedingly handsome and forms an interesting contrast to spruce or pine.

Want a beautiful lawn? Here are some useful tips

THE lawn will reflect the attention it receives. It requires more than a mere barbering with a lawn mower when the grass gets long. Fertilizing, topdressing, rolling, watering and control of weeds are involved.

The aim is to so nourish the turf that it continues in a slowly growing healthy condition at all times. Rampant luxuriant growth during the summer months is undesirable, succulent plants being relatively sensitive to drought. Prairie lawns deserve two applications of fertilizer a year. The spring treatment is in April or early May; the autumn feeding about September 1st. Fertile soils may only need 2 or 3 pounds of sulphate of ammonia to 1,000 square feet. Leaner soils benefit from ammonium phosphate 16-20-0 at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds each application. Potash is only required on sandy and muck prairie soils. The fertilizer is spread evenly when the grass is dry and then thoroughly watered into the soil to avoid burning the leaves. The fertilizer may be spread in solution. Barnyard manure in rotted form is beneficial. It is strewn over the surface in pulverized form in autumn. Commercial fertilizer will follow next spring.

Topdressing provides a helpful addition to the fertilizer program. Weed-free compost or topsoil is used. A layer about ¼ inch thick is raked in. Beyond adding nourishment, topdressing benefits by filling depressions and mulching basal roots. Rotted sod, enriched with manure, makes good topdressing when mixed and crumbled. Granulated peat is a valuable component in the decaying compost heap.

Mowing

The most common cruelty done to lawns is clipping them too short. The whole plants, including roots, get their food as manufactured in the leaves. The shorter the leaves, the more fertilizer and water required, and the greater the encroachment by weeds. The cutting bar should be set at 1½ to 2 inches. An exception is noted to creeping bent grasses which are mown short. Mowing is frequent so that clippings are not so long as to spoil the appearance of the lawn. Removal of clippings is disastrous waste of rich nutriment. If grass has become long the clippings must be raked off. Otherwise the roots may be injured by smothering and the lawn appear neglected.

Rolling is done in spring where heaving has taken place by frost action.

Watering, where available, is a great advantage during dry summer

Schools of agriculture summer courses

THE Alberta Department of Agriculture announced the schedule of dates for the summer courses at the Olds and Vermilion Schools of Agriculture. These courses prove very popular and the attractive surroundings of the places of meeting add considerably to the interest and enjoyment of the events.

A Club Leaders' Conference will be held at Olds, July 5th and 6th. Those who will attend this Conference are the leaders of the various groups, livestock and home-economics clubs which operate under the Department of Agriculture.

Junior Club Week will be held at Olds during the week of July 11th to July 16th, and at Vermilion, July 18th to July 23rd. This Junior Club Week is attended by the proficiency winners from each of the boys' and girls' clubs that are operated in the Province.

They receive the trip to Junior Club Week as an award for their achievement in club work.

Another event of interest is the Alumni Short Course and Reunion, when past and present students of the schools renew acquaintances and learn a little more about the latest trends in agriculture. The Olds Reunion will be held on July 29th and 30th, and the Vermilion Reunion from July 5th to 8th.

Farm Women's Week will be held at Vermilion this year from July 11th to 16th, and at Olds from July 22nd to 28th. At Olds, a Quantity Cookery Course is planned for July 4th, and the Women's Institute Girls' Club Convention will be held at this school from July 18th to 21st.

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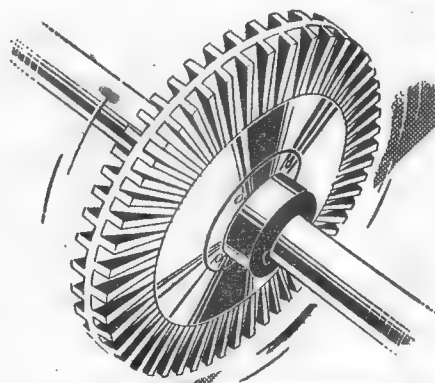
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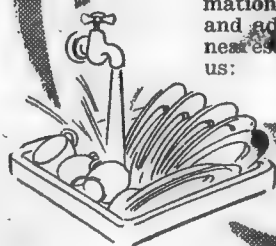


What's better about a MASTER TURBINE Water System?

**... IT'S THE COMPLETELY
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THAT DELIVERS 40%
MORE WATER WHERE
YOU NEED IT MOST!**

With the MASTER Turbine water system, basement and ground floor taps actually deliver 40% more water than rated capacity of the pump... plus capacity elsewhere whenever you wish. The MASTER Turbine gives you a lifetime of highly efficient service at little or no maintenance cost.

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★ (1) JUST ONE MOVING PART

Your Master Turbine Water System is completely free of troublesome belts, gears, valves, springs, leathers or plunger.

... This all-bronze impeller is the only moving part. It is mounted on a stainless steel shaft supported by ball bearings... it is designed to last a lifetime.

★ (2) NO FRICTION

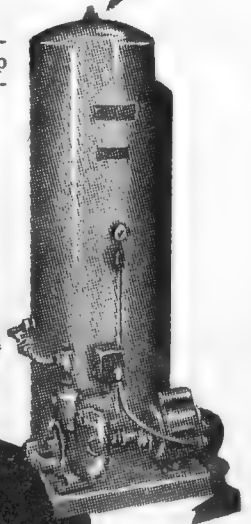
There is no wear — no friction because metals do not touch. Pump end bells can be replaced at nominal cost. A rare necessity.

★ (3) NOISELESS

Consistently smooth, noiseless operation. NO pounding or hammering. NO pulsation or vibration.

★ (4) CAN'T RUST

Combination bronze and stainless steel construction eliminates all possibility of deterioration from rust or corrosion.



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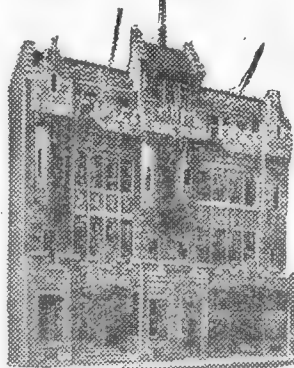
Canada, world's second largest producer of gold, exports more than ninety-five percent of her product—an important contribution to the world supply of this universal medium of international exchange.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements which, for the past two years, The House of Seagram has published in magazines and newspapers printed in many languages and countries throughout the world. These advertisements feature various Canadian products—lumber, salmon, furs, nickel, apples, plywood and many others.



One out of every three dollars we Canadians earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. This campaign is designed to help all Canadian industries and, consequently, to help put money in the pockets of every Canadian citizen.



Nature has endowed our country with an almost limitless supply of valuable resources. Properly used and converted to manufactured goods, these resources can carry our nation to unprecedented greatness. But first, the peoples of other lands must learn of the prestige and quality of Canadian products.



The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.

The House of Seagram

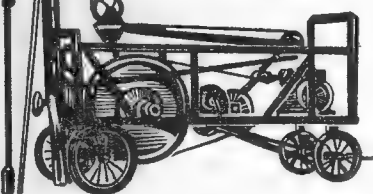
Well Drillers and Farmers!

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WATER WELL CASING

	Price per foot
Reconditioned and Guaranteed 5" Well Casing	\$1.35
NEW 5" Black Well Casing	\$1.90
4" Std. Black Pipe	\$1.45
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ALL PRICES
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All of the above pipe with new standard pipe threads and coupling. Turnished with every length. Order your requirements while complete stocks are available.

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'British Farm Mechanization' brings you up-to-date information on the development of British agricultural engineering. Farmers and repairers will find helpful information on repair and maintenance including large-scale diagrams of modern British tractors. Importers and agents are kept informed of new machinery available. Technical articles on machinery design and current news of mechanization from all parts of the world are published regularly.

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SPECIAL FOUNDER'S SUBSCRIPTION:
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Handy Devices

By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine"



ROOSTING DISCOURAGED BY SUSPENDED BARREL HOOP

POULTRY are discouraged from roosting on the top of a drinking fountain if a barrel hoop is suspended directly over it. Three wires tied to the end of the main pipe are used to keep the hoop horizontal and these are made as short as possible so the hoop will tip easily when a chicken attempts to roost on it. The hoop is centered and hung an inch or two above the fountain.

SUNKEN NAIL KEG HOLDS PAIL TO FEED YOUNG CALF

INSTEAD of taking time to hold the feed pail when feeding a young calf, one farmer sets the pail in an empty nail keg which is partially embedded in the ground. Earth is shoveled into the keg to help anchor it. Of course, it is necessary to embed the keg at such a depth that the rim supports the pail at the proper height for feeding. Mounted in this way, it is difficult for the calf to overturn the pail and spill the feed.



MILK CAN PROVIDES FOOT HANDY SPACER AND SCRAPER WHEN CUT OUT FOR SHOES



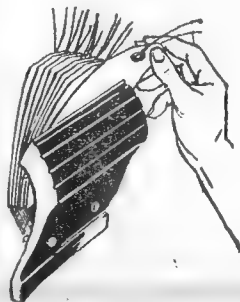
MADE by cutting several holes in the side of an old milk can, this portable foot scraper can be set wherever needed. Another advantage particularly appreciated when using it at the doors of the house is that the mud collects inside the container. Unlike an ordinary shoe scraper, there is little danger of children falling on this one and injuring themselves.



TO speed the job of spacing and aligning the pickets when building a picket fence, one homeowner devised this wooden level and spacer. It is made from a board cut to the exact length of the pickets. A strip of wood is nailed to each end of the board and a screen-door handle is screwed to one face. Note that the ends of the board must be cut perfectly square so the crosspieces form right angles. The bottom crosspiece holds the picket to be nailed while the top crosspiece aligns it with the previously nailed picket.

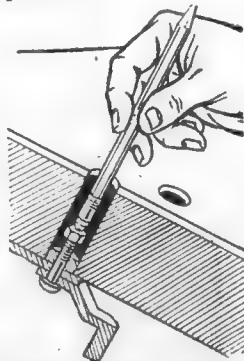
ERASER STARTS NUT IN RECESS

IF a nut must be started on a bolt, the end of which is in a recess thus making it impossible to use the fingers, a pencil fitted with an eraser will do the trick. Just taper the eraser into the nut, twist the nut onto it, and start the nut on the bolt.



TIRE SECTION PROVIDES TAG RACK

USE a section cut from the side of an old auto tire to clamp job tags to a convenient spot on the shop wall. The section should include the rim and a portion of the tread. If the rim part of the tire section is nailed or screwed tightly to the wall, there will be sufficient clamping action to hold either a few or a number of tags securely in place.



THREE RATIONS IN ONE!



NEW WINDSOR COBALT IODIZED SALT

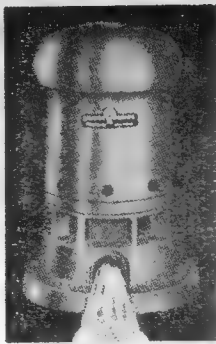
COBALT is essential in the diet of cattle and sheep, and it has been definitely established that lack of cobalt can cause "pining disease," a condition of poor or depraved appetite and progressive emaciation.

Hay and grain are often low in cobalt, but you can assure your cattle and sheep of an adequate ration with WINDSOR COBALT IODIZED SALT. This new Windsor product combines three important dietary elements: cobalt, iodine and salt. There's no better or cheaper way to protect your livestock against the ill effects of cobalt deficiency.

WINDSOR COBALT IODIZED SALT comes in three forms: loose stock salt; 50-lb. blocks; and 5-lb. licks.



A Product of
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
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INSTALL THE BEST let a "Shasta Jet Pump" do the work

A Shasta Pump fills every farm need — running water WHEN and WHERE you want it. A labor-saver that produces profits.

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Also Distributors for Two-Temperature Refrigerators,
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at cost of \$52,929.00, work already commenced.

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A wholly owned subsidiary of the Canadian Legion of the British
Empire Service League, Imperial Branch No. 102 at Calgary ...

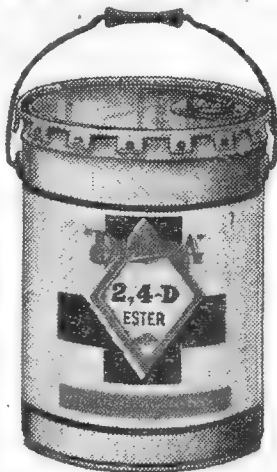
F. A. Slaney, Sec.-Mgr.

310 Seventh Ave. West, M 2259 : M 1815, CALGARY

Imagine! The cleanest crop you ever grew! And it's easy with 'DIAMOND A' 2,4-D

That's right! "Diamond A" 2,4-D is so easy to use . . . gives such wonderful results. . . that this year YOU can harvest the cleanest crop you ever grew. And safely, too! Because used according to instructions, "Diamond A" 2,4-D will not harm wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, corn or most grasses. Thousands of farmers are getting bigger yields, less dockage, cleaner fields with easy-to-use "Diamond A" 2,4-D. Why don't you?

There's a "Diamond A" 2,4-D dealer in YOUR community. He can give you all the details about this safe, economical 2,4-D. See him right away. Get your order in EARLY!



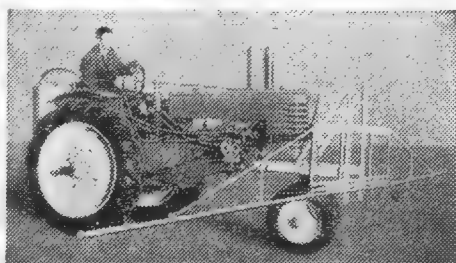
FREE BOOKLET!

Specially prepared to answer all your questions about 2,4-D spraying. Write Ashdown's for your free copy on how, where and when to use 2,4-D. It's yours for the asking. Don't miss it!

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WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - CALGARY - EDMONTON

Next? Texans say purebred calves from scrub cows

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. — Results has reached a stage where its final success is virtually assured.

of a dramatic and revolutionary biological experiment, an ova transplantation project designed to enable ordinary scrub cattle to give birth to registered, high quality animals, were disclosed by Dr. Harold Vagtborg, Director of the Foundation of Applied Research and President of the affiliated Southwest Research Institute.

The Foundation's project, under the direction of Raymond Umbaugh, research associate in biology for the non-profit scientific organization, covered a period of seven years and involved the use of more than 750 head of cattle, Dr. Vagtborg said. At its present stage, the experiment has yielded pregnancies — although not yet brought calves — in scrub stock host cows through transfer of fertilized eggs from donor cows into the animals' reproductive tracts.

Dr. Vagtborg related that, as has occurred often before in scientific annals, the Foundation project was actuated by two men at first unknown to each other — Tom Slick of Texas, who had established the Foundation, and Raymond Umbaugh of Indiana, who had initiated a program of his own.

Learning of Umbaugh's work in 1942, Slick, Texas oil producer and rancher then in South America on a Federal government mission, later traced and found Umbaugh, then a pilot in the U.S. Air Forces, and together they mapped out a course for the project which was followed steadfastly despite Slick's naval service in the South Pacific thereafter and Umbaugh's continuing air-force service.

"Despite many seemingly insuperable obstacles and disappointments," Vagtborg declared, "the Foundation's ova transplantation experiment now

"Mr. Umbaugh, Mr. Slick and staff members of the Foundation feel that it is only a matter of time until it will be possible for the owner of a scrub cow to take it to a station where, for a nominal fee, it will be impregnated with the egg of a registered animal, and thereafter give birth to a superior calf not its own. Or, even better, that it will become possible to take the ovum to the cow.

Asserting the experimentation could well reach completion in less than two years, Dr. Vagtborg pointed out the Foundation was under obligation to its trustees to make its findings available for the general public good.

Combined with ova transplantation, Dr. Vagtborg said, Umbaugh's long and intensive experimentation resulted in other biological and genetical discoveries of possibly equal importance with the egg transfer work, including:

1. A controlled method of bovine superovulation (producing a number of eggs instead of one);

2. A method of collecting ovarian (unfertilized) eggs from stimulated cows.

3. A practical method of collecting fertilized, normally ovulated single and numbers of superovulated eggs.

4. Two practical methods of transferring fertilized eggs to recipients by (a) a flank insertion into the Fallopian tube or uterus, and (b) directly through the vagina into the dilated cervix with a special tube, the latter of which may develop into the most practical of the two methods;

5. Various methods of observing ovulation and ovarium development over long periods of time in the live animal.

Implications of the effect of the

(Continued on page 35)

Ever do a Favor for a Friend



Through the years . . .
the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW has been a
regular visitor to your home.

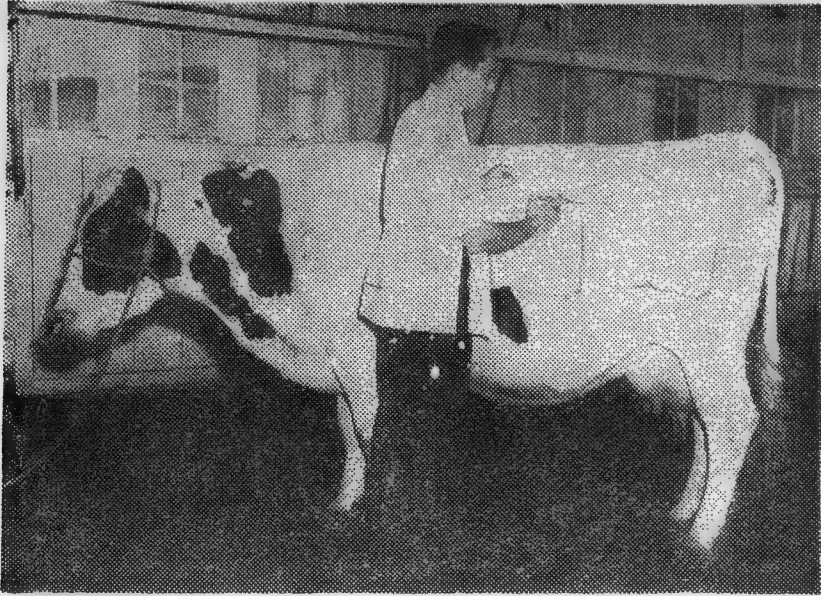
You've liked it in the past.

You'll like it more in the future because we're
having some changes made.

It is going to get bigger . . . and it is going to
get better.

We are adding new material and new features
each month. We're going to make the FARM
AND RANCH REVIEW even more readable and
more interesting.

The FARM AND RANCH REVIEW is the only
independent magazine serving the interests of
the producers of the West. That's one reason
why our editorials are so vigorous and to the
point.



In Ova Transplantation Laboratories of Foundation of Applied Research on Essar Ranch near San Antonio, Texas, Mr. Raymond Umbaugh, research associate in biology, prepares to make ova transfer from cow as one step in extensive project seeking to permit birth of first-class, high-quality calves from ordinary scrub cows. In direct charge of project, Umbaugh has conducted a seven-year experiment for Foundation involving use of 750 head of cattle. Pregnancies have been obtained, but no calves have yet been born. Project recently was transferred from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Foundation laboratories in Texas.

(Continued from page 34)

Umbaugh egg transfer method, Vagtborg asserted, were almost beyond imagination.

"By this means," he pointed out, "it would be possible to convert all cattle herds into registered stock of the finest quality in a single generation. Since high quality animals eat very little more, if any, than scrub stock, there would be no need for people who own cattle to have anything less than the finest types.

"It is entirely possible, also, that the same process could be applied to horses, goats, sheep and hogs, if such proves feasible. We have recently inaugurated an equine ova transfer

program which appears promising in its early stages.

"The world food factor," the Foundation director continued, "brings this egg transfer development into sharp focus. Enormously greater production of all types of beef cattle should be possible. Increased volume of high-grade milk is another consideration. The average butter-fat production per cow in the United States is roughly 160 pounds a year. With ova transplantation producing high-quality cattle in greater volume, this could be increased substantially in the direction of the 450 pounds of butter fat now obtained annually from fine quality dairy cattle."

So, more than ever before, you won't want to miss a single issue.

But what about your neighbors? Do they know what they're missing? How would you like to introduce the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW to them?

Here's How...

Pin \$1 to the coupon below and send it to us along with the names of four of your friends. We'll send the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW to each of them for two years with your compliments.

THE CIRCULATION MANAGER,
Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta

I enclose herewith \$1. In accordance with your offer, please send the Farm and Ranch Review to the following friends, with my compliments, and notify them accordingly.

Your Name _____

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PLEASE Print Plainly!

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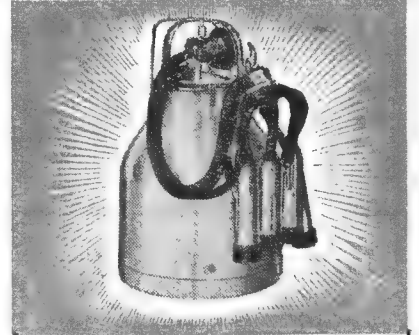
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NOW!—3 BRAND NEW DE LAVAL MILKERS Provide Automatic CONTROLLED MILKING



THE DE LAVAL MAGNETIC
SPEEDWAY MILKER



THE DE LAVAL STERLING
SPEEDWAY MILKER

As a result of its 55 years of leadership in the development and manufacture of milking machines, De Laval presents three exclusively new De Laval Milkers which provide automatic control of milking at every vital point for more milk, better milk, better herd health, more profit.

The new De Laval Magnetic Speedway and new De Laval Sterling Speedway are now identical except for method of pulsation control. The new De Laval Sterling Speedette is especially designed for the small herd owner to end the drudgery of hand milking—from one to ten cows.

See These Wonderful New De Laval Milkers Today!



CHECK THESE EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

NEW "FULL-FLO" TEAT CUPS

One-piece liner; takes and stays in correct position on teat throughout entire milking

... CONTROLLED MILKING!

CORRECT VACUUM

Correct, uniform vacuum for best milking automatically maintained at all times

... CONTROLLED MILKING!

UNIFORM PULSATIONS

Magnetically controlled in Magnetic Speedway—cannot vary. Precise control by 2-moving-part pneumatic pulsator in Sterling Speedway

... CONTROLLED MILKING!

NEW "CONTROL-AIR" PULSATOR

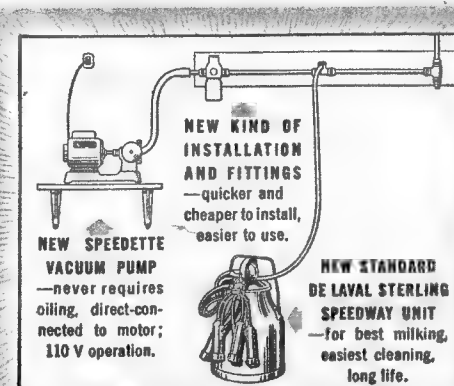
Air metered through pulsator of new Magnetic Speedway provides new gentle pulsation action comfortable to cow

... CONTROLLED MILKING!

...AND MANY OTHERS SUCH AS THE NEW STAINLESS STEEL
"SANI-CONTROL" PAIL WITH RUGGED DOUBLE BOTTOM.

THE NEW DE LAVAL STERLING SPEEDETTE

**Especially Designed
for the Man Who
Milks Ten Cows
or Less!**



**NEW SPEEDETTE
VACUUM PUMP**
—never requires
oiling, direct-con-
nected to motor;
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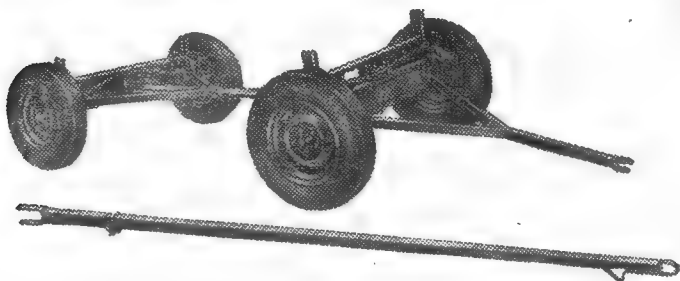
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CANADA



Troubled with pests?
then tear out this list

HOUSEHOLD pest control is a springtime problem. Jack W. Lomax of the University of Nebraska, has worked up a chart indicating treatment. The following items are taken from its concise comment:

Ants, treat with 2% chlordane; spray or brush around where ants enter or travel. Treat nests in the yard.

Boxelder Bugs — Detergents (the new soap powders) or 2% chlordane; spray chlordane or rich soap suds over clustered bugs. Soap may take 2 or 3 applications a day apart.

Carpet Beetles — 10% DDT; dust under rugs and into upholstered furniture.

Centipedes—Pyrethrum; house centipedes are non-poisonous to humans; harmless in the home. Can be dusted to kill.

Clothes Moths — 5% DDT, PDB, or Naphthalene; spray closet walls. Dust under rugs. Put moth balls or flakes in boxes of packed clothing.

Cockroaches — 2% chlordane; same as ants. Spray the garbage can and surrounding area. Spray cracks and holes in basement where roaches hide.

Crickets — 10% DDT dust; use aerosol fog on walls and floor where clothes hang. Dust or fog wherever you find them hiding.

Flies — 5% DDT, DDD or DMDT; spray porch ceiling and walls. Paint DDT on window screens. Keep garbage and trash cleaned up. Spray around garbage can.

Hornets or Wasps — 5% DDT or 2% chlordane. Wait until after dark and dust or spray the nest well. Next day if hornets are gone knock down the nest.

Mosquitoes — 5% DDT, DDD or DMDT. DDT aerosols clear air of mosquitoes. Spraying shrubbery with DDT helps. Clean up breeding places.

Silverfish—5% DDT or 2% chlordane; same as cockroaches and ants.

Spiders—2% chlordane; spray basement and attic or around room corners where webs persist. Lint or soot webs are not caused by spiders.

Amount of 50% DDT Wettable Powder to make 2% spray is 4 1/4 pounds to 10 (imperial) gallons of water; or, 2 cups to 1 gallon. To make 5% spray, 10 1/2 pounds in 10 gallons; or, 2 2/3 cups to 1 gallon.

In household insecticidal use of DDT, DDD or DMDT, a 5% spray equals a 10% dust in most cases.

Never use an insecticide in food for humans or on food-preparing tables. Keep DDT away from cats. Thoroughly wash fruit or vegetables that have come in contact with an insecticide.—(Morden.) ●

Shrubs to prune
and not to prune

MUCH interest is aroused in pruning of shrubs at this time of year when all plants show signs of renewed life. It is only natural to want to trim and clip to obtain a neater appearance of shrubs. However, a word of warning and possible advice now may prevent much unnecessary and possibly damaging pruning. There are certain facts which must be known.

Shrubs can be divided into two classes for purposes of pruning. Those that bloom on the past season's wood such as Spirea Van Houttei, and lilacs, and those which bloom in the new wood yet to be produced, such as certain roses and hydrangeas. In the case of the first class, pruning should be done after the blooms are over and then only every few years to keep them within bounds. The second class, that is those that bloom on new wood, should be pruned in the spring by first removing all dead and weak wood close to the ground, then thinning out the balance to a few of the healthiest canes. The canes are then cut back to a point just above the second or third bud on last season's growth.

For those who are not sure just what procedure to follow in pruning their particular shrubs, the following list of the more common ornamental shrubs is presented.

Barberry—No regular pruning necessary except to shape young plants.

Caragana—Same as for Barberry.

Dogwood—No regular pruning necessary, thin and cut back in spring to prevent bushes from getting leggy.

Hawthorn—Immediately after flowering cut back flowering wood to second or third bud. Thin to retain shape.

Russian Olive—No pruning necessary except to shape.

Honeysuckle—Thin every three or four years by removing old wood after flowering.

Flowering Apples—Cut back flowering wood to second or third bud just after flowering. Thin in fall as necessary.

Mock Orange—No regular pruning necessary. Thin out old wood every few years.

Flowering Plums—Cut back flowering wood to second or third bud immediately after flowering.

Roses—Species require little regular pruning except to shape. When they become long and leggy cut back very severely in spring. Hybrid teas and perpetuals are thinned out and cut back severely each spring. Remove weak wood and cut back last year's growth to second bud.

Willows—When grown for coloured bark cut back severely each spring.

Spirea — Those which flower from buds on last year's growth such as Arguta and Van Houttei need only occasional thinning immediately after blooming. Cut wood which has flowered to a point where young growths are formed.

Lilac — No regular pruning other than removal of suckers and dead flowers just after flowering. Old shrubs which have become leggy may be cut back very severely.

If further information regarding pruning of shrubs is desired, write to the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge. ●

When fire is in or around electrical equipment, never use water or other fire extinguishers until the current is cut off completely at the switch

Grass-Legume Mixtures are best for hay

THE use of grass-legume mixtures in preference to single species is quite widely accepted at the present time. Grass-legume mixtures add both fibre and fertility to the soil and produce higher yields than pure stands. They are more easily cured than legume crops and when pastured the danger from bloat is lessened. The forage produced is more palatable and nutritious than straight grass forage. In general, the efficiency of a grass or legume as a forage and soil improvement crop is enhanced by its association with the other in a mixture.

On the basis of grass-legume mixture studies conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta., says H. B. Stelfox, it is suggested that alfalfa-brome, alfalfa-timothy, and alfalfa-crested wheat combinations be considered basic components of hay mixtures for Central Alberta.

For the grey-wooded soil area of Central Alberta 7 lbs. alfalfa and 3 lbs. of timothy per acre is a good basic hay mixture. Brome also does quite well throughout most of this area and can be substituted for timothy at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre, 3 lbs. of creeping red fescue can be substituted for one-half of the timothy or brome in the above mixtures.

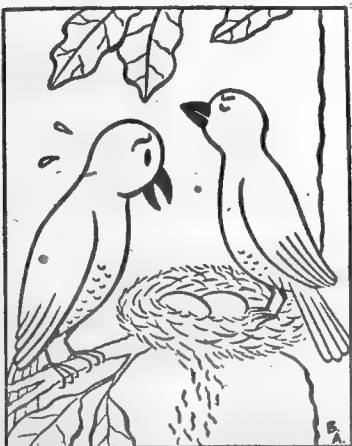
Altaswede red clover and alsike are well adapted to the grey-wooded soil area and for rotations of relatively short duration may be substituted for all or part of the alfalfa in the mixture. Seeding rates of 3 - 4 lbs. of alsike or 5 - 6 lbs. of Altaswede per acre are sufficient. If two legumes are included in the mixture these rates should be reduced accordingly.

For the park belt region either the alfalfa-brome or alfalfa-timothy mixtures suggested above are highly satisfactory. In relatively dry years the brome mixtures outyielded those containing timothy, but in years of higher rainfall the reverse is true.

For the open prairie region of Central Alberta a mixture of 5 lbs. alfalfa and 6 lbs. of crested wheat grass is a satisfactory basic mixture. For most parts of this area it is advisable to substitute 3 - 4 lbs. of brome for one-half of the crested wheat.

Sweet clover can be used to good advantage as a component of a grass-legume hay mixture for any of the three main regions of Central Alberta. It may be used as the only legume at the rate of 8 - 10 lbs. per acre or added to the above mixtures at 6 lbs. per acre. It should only be used as the sole legume in rotations of short duration. ●

Spring is the best time of the year to clean and inspect the furnace or boiler.



"But, Dear, you know how hard it is to get building material these days."

Farm Service Facts

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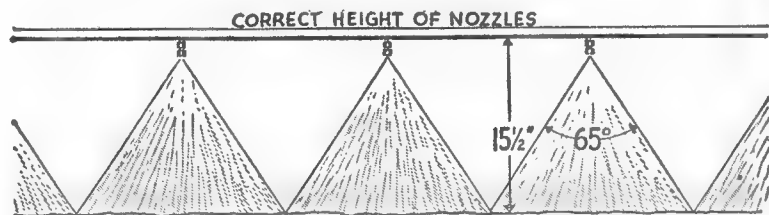
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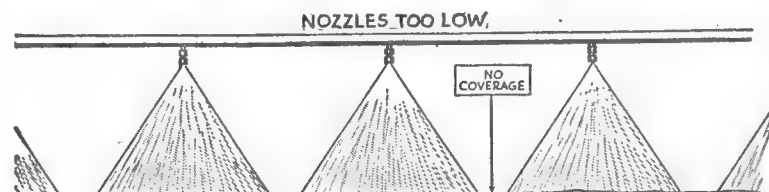
ADJUST HEIGHT OF SPRAYER BOOM TO GET EVEN COVERAGE OF SPRAY

It pays in results to check carefully to see that you are getting complete and even coverage with the proper amount of 2,4-D. Coverage is dependent on the spacing of the nozzles and the angle of spray. These two factors determine the required height of the boom.

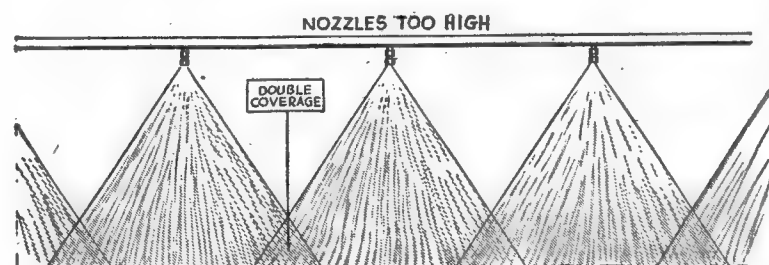
The illustrations show what happens with various heights of boom settings. If the nozzles are too high, parts of your field will receive double coverage. If they are too low, strips will receive no spray, leaving the weeds to flourish. Check boom height by observing spray coverage and by measuring the height of nozzles from the ground to be sure it is as recommended by the manufacturer.



Where nozzles are 20 inches apart and spray at an angle of 65 degrees (which is the most common arrangement) the correct height is 15 1/2 inches.



It pays to check carefully on a test strip to make sure all foliage is being covered.



When the cones of spray overlap, part of the crop receives double coverage, wasting material and exposing crop to possible damage.

Keeping Filters Clean Pays

Failure of one or more nozzles to work right will cause skips and misses. Trouble of this sort can be reduced to a minimum by using water that is thoroughly clean or, at least, well strained, to prevent clogging of filters and nozzles. By keeping close check on nozzle delivery, and washing filter screens frequently to remove accumulated dirt, you will get more even distribution of spray and avoid operating delays.

Adjust Pressure to Tractor Speed

The number of gallons applied per acre depends on two factors, 1) speed of travel and 2) pressure. If the speed of travel is increased, less chemical will be applied un-

less the pressure is raised to compensate for the change.

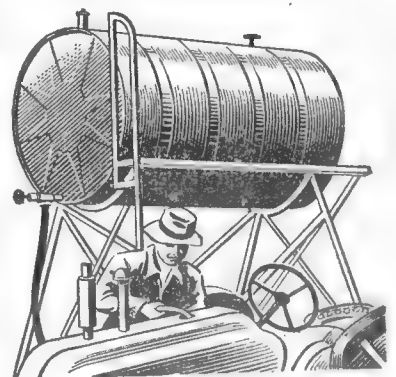
Avoid Over-Concentration

When refilling your tank with 2,4-D, measure the quantity of solution remaining in the tank so you know the exact amount of water you are adding to fill. Then add only the amount of 2,4-D necessary for proper concentration in the water that has been added. Thus you will avoid over-concentration of 2,4-D. A measuring stick is helpful for this.

CAUTION: Many owners of sprayers may be planning to use their equipment to spray with toxiphen or chlordane for grasshoppers. If the inside of your tank is painted, these solutions may remove the paint and cause clogging of filters and nozzles.

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HERE'S to YOUR HEALTH!

Milk is still cheapest and best food for children

EVERY survey on school children carried out in the past four years indicates that a substantial number, perhaps thirty per cent, received definitely less than one pint of milk per day, states an editorial in the Canadian Journal of Public Health. "The recent reductions in milk use and the failure of many children to obtain adequate amounts have been ascribed to the 'high price of milk.' There is good reason to believe that a leading factor has been misinformation supplied to the public and a creation of a notion in the minds of many mothers that milk is too expensive to use.

"What are the facts? Since 1939 the average price of all foods has increased by about 100 per cent. Many items have more than doubled in price since the start of the war. A few foods have only increased about 50 per cent; these are: milk, bread, and citrus fruits. These foods are cheap today because their retail prices have not kept pace with wage and price levels. During the period when milk consumption receded most rapidly, wages were increasing sharply, as were sales of beer, chewing gum, and cigarettes. Are mothers being informed that milk is a cheap food at present price levels? Are they being told that two quarts of milk will supply as much protein as one pound of average meat and that milk is a cheaper source of protein? Are they being told that children must have milk if they are to obtain adequate amounts of calcium and riboflavin and that it is better to spend money on milk than on sweet foods? It is the responsibility of public health personnel to see that this information is given to mothers.

"Milk is not a dead issue in health activities in Canada and it cannot be so regarded until every child in Canada has at least one pint of milk a day and until all milk is made safe by pasteurization. At the present time education regarding milk needs to be intensified."

SWAT THE FLY

AS warm weather approaches the fly menace increases in Canada. Flies carry dangerous disease germs. Protect your food and dishes from flies by keeping all food and containers covered. Use screens and nets to keep them out of the house. Dogs, cats and other domestic animals also carry dirt and disease. Keep them away from your food supplies.

PLANNING FOR TOMORROW

AN expectant mother needs an adequate, carefully-balanced diet if she is to keep healthy and help towards having a strong, healthy baby. Milk, eggs, meat, fruits, vegetables and bread are necessary as well as regular doses of fish liver oil or other sources of vitamin D. The expectant mother also needs regular, adequate rest and exercise to keep fit.

ORAL HEALTH HINTS

BRUSHING the teeth regularly after every meal and before going to bed at night is a good way to keep them healthy and free from cavities. But just brushing is not enough. You

ought to see your dentist twice a year. Let him check up on your dental health. He can find cavities while they are small and repair them easily. Don't wait until your teeth begin to make themselves felt.

OUT OF REACH

MANY dangerous substances including alcohol and iodine may be necessary components of the family medicine chest, but these substances, as well as powerful chemicals such as lye and other cleansers, should be kept well out of the reach of small children. Every year children are injured by consuming or handling dangerous household chemicals. Make sure your children are protected.

CURING MENTAL ILLS

NO one expects a man to cure his own cancer or a child to treat itself for diphtheria. But many people expect a person suffering from a just as real and often more severe "mental" illness to "snap out of it" unassisted and unguided. Mental illness can, in many cases be prevented, in others cured, but in any case, a mentally ill person needs sympathetic treatment by a competent psychiatrist.

THOSE ITCHY FEET

A TROUBLESOME fungous infection of the feet that makes itself known by itching, swelling, redness, cracks in the skin and small blisters, is a serious problem in many sports and industries. Known as "athlete's foot", the disease may often be controlled by regular disinfection of floors, provision of special footwear for use in shower rooms, and the use of foot bath disinfectants or foot-powders.

THE FEEDING PROBLEM

UNTIL a few years ago the likes and dislikes of a child were not considered in his feeding schedule. The mother crammed the foods that were "good for him" down his throat without heeding his protests. Child experts now realize that parents should adopt a more subtle attitude. They should recognize some of the child's preferences and try to substitute more attractive foods with the same food value.



"Mr. Miller! There's a gentleman here to see you about that fearless editorial you wrote on local politics."

Alberta hunters get reward for bagging magpies

REWARDS ranging from \$100 to \$5 have been offered for a band of killers, wearing black suits and white stripes, who were recently turned loose on society, but keen-eyed Albertans are expected to bring them in during the next few months.

The killers are magpies, released by the Calgary Fish and Game Association during the last few weeks, and the rewards are being offered by Calgary business firms, and persons interested in the destruction of predator birds.

Each bird, when caught, is banded and the band number recorded by Prof. Ray Salt, biologist at Mount Royal College. Firms or persons sponsoring birds are assigned a number and from then on it's up to sharp shooting Alberta sportsmen to bring the freed birds down and collect their reward.

The first of the birds to be marked for the Calgary Fish and Game Association's "Magpie Derby," were released recently by Gordon Cumming, president of the association and W. R. Hedley, chairman of the pest control committee, and other officials. Since then 28 magpies and two crows,

worth much more dead than alive, are flying about the province.

Some have been released from Okotoks, Springbank, Rockyford, Baintree, Nightingale, Indus, Cheadle and Strathmore. In the latter town a group of startled residents watched Floyd Mitchell, treasurer of the association, release a magpie on the main street, while others watched, one man ran home for his gun.

Besides the value placed on each bird by various persons, each bird, whether banded or not, is worth five cents — a bounty paid by every local of the Alberta Fish and Game Association.

Reason for the campaign to clean up on the "black suited killers," a campaign organized by Mr. Hedley and his committee, is to attempt to popularize magpie and crow shooting among Alberta hunters, to such an extent that the number of the predators will be cut down.

Ducks Unlimited claims that more ducks are destroyed by crows and magpies in the Western Canadian provinces alone, than are shot by hunters throughout North America each year. •

Warble fly causes heavy stock losses

WARBLE or heel flies are among the most injurious affecting cattle and the livestock industry. During the fly season, the cattle are hard to handle due to their wild running to seek out shady places or water to stand in to avoid the attacks of the pests. The presence of the grubs under the skin of slaughtered animals necessitates wasteful trimming of the carcass, and holes in the back of the hide reduce its value for the leather industry. These grubs alone cause the farmer and rancher thousands of dollars in reduced flesh and market prices.

The life history of the grub begins with the fly laying the eggs on the hairs of the backs of the animals. It remains there till hatched, which requires from about 3 to 7 days. They then move down the hairs and burrow under the skin and finally appear in the skin and finally appear in the body cavities. In the fall they again move to the back, where they cut holes in the skin and live beneath

these in cysts until they emerge, approximately a month later. The full-grown grub falls to the ground where it pupates. In another month or two the change from grub to fly is complete and the fly is ready to start the cycle over again.

Control measures are based on killing the grubs in the back of the cattle during the month after the holes in the back are first made and before the grubs emerge. This is done by spraying the backs of the cattle at least twice during the spring, once during April 15 to May 1 and again the first week in June.

The spraying is done using derris or cube powder containing at least 5 per cent rotenone in a water suspension. The sprayer used produces 400 pounds pressure and is applied by holding the spray nozzle about 1½ feet above the animal's back.

Cattle treated should be isolated from untreated cattle or else the treated cattle will be re-infested by flies from the untreated herd. •

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THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

IT'S strange how things happen. You feel that sometime, somewhere, you have done just the same thing you are doing now, and, yet, you cannot quite remember. Again, an evasive thought teases you. You try to retain it but it slips away. You are left with a feeling of frustration.

Today is grey, bleak and bitter, and the shrieking wind hammers angry fists on doors and windows, defying one to step outdoors.

Anyway, I decided to do some washing in the basement, which kept me busy till lunch time. After that, I hung the clothes out despite the wind, and they were twisted and knotted about the line in a few minutes. While I was battling with wet sheets, there came a knock on the door.

A small boy said: "Here's your weekly paper, ma'am." So I dropped a coin in the expectant hand, and idly flipped the pages.

I had no intentions of leaving the washing on the line any longer, but a picture in the paper held my attention.

It showed a slim, young woman in a red coat and hat, aiding an old gentleman, who seemed overcome by fatigue and cold in a wild blizzard.

It was only a short story, and I stopped then and there to read it.

Then it all came back to me. It was more than a story of fiction, for I remember how the papers carried headlines about the little waitress and the millionaire who suffered from amnesia.

The newspapers told how the old gentleman had suffered from one of his spells, and unknown to his family, had donned his favorite, oldest clothes and disappeared into the blizzard-swept night.

Despite the police, who had been notified of his absence and had started a quiet search, he returned alone the next afternoon unobtrusively as he had left, and could tell nothing about his absence.

According to the papers, many months passed before he started to piece together events of that night.

He remembered being horribly cold, and how the wind threw icy snow in his face, and tripped his faltering footsteps. He felt he could not go on any farther, when a young woman came to him out of the storm. He said she reminded him then, of a flame, slim and so bright, in her little red coat and hat, and so warmly generous.

She took his trembling elbow and guided him off the black, storm-swept

The Blizzard's Flame

By THELMA GARDNER

streets, into a shabby, warm apartment. She spoke gently to him. Removed his damp outer clothing, and wet socks and shoes. She wrapped him in a rough blanket and made him sit by the old black stove, and she fed him, just as though he were a derelict. She chaffed his cold hands, in her slim warm ones. There had been a child, too, delirious with fever. Yes, he remembered there had been a sick child, and poverty.

When he died, the papers said he had left her a large sum of money. But no one knew who she was, or where she might live.

But I did! I remember the shabby apartment where she lived, and the sick child. And I know what happened to him.

Her name was Marion Brown, and she had married Roger Morgan Brown, a wealthy young man, who was gay and charming, until the crash in '29 took all he had. His father's suicide over financial worries,



—Illustrated by Geoff Traunter—

She could have been happy with her child and Roger had he been a stronger man.

was the last bitter blow, and Roger, who was trying to support Marion in a little flat, spent what little he earned, trying to drown his sorrows.

He had done that on many occasions, which had caused Marion to be desperately unhappy, despite her deep love for him. Life had been made too easy for him, and he didn't like responsibility and worry and above all, poverty. That's when he walked out of the little flat. He just couldn't take it.

Marion had been better equipped to handle life. She put her chin up a little higher and carried on, for the baby's sake.

I remember how she brushed and pressed the red coat to neatness, and carefully stitched the threadworn spots. She had never wanted riches, knowing the unhappiness and worry caused by having too much. She could have been superbly happy with the child and Roger, had he been a stronger man!

When the child took sick she was desperate with worry. Her courage had almost deserted, as she struggled through that awful blizzard in search of a drugstore. That's when she had come upon the old gentleman, and the very fact that he needed help, gave her renewed strength.

She never did know who he was until the papers carried the news of his death, and the strange request in his will, that his little friend of the storm be found and rewarded.

Marion Brown never made herself known, for just at that time Roger returned from the west coast. A new Roger, filled with a zest for living, and adapted to responsibilities and hard work. The months of privation and loneliness were swept away in his hungry, strong arms. Nothing mattered but that they were all together again. Roger, without wealth, had become a new man.

Marion gathered up the papers about the eccentric old millionaire who wanted a kind little waitress to have some of his wealth, and burned them in the kitchen stove.

Wealth! Her kind of wealth did not come in dollars and cents. It came in being with Roger again, and having the child healthy and happy. Yes, it's strange how memory plays tricks. Just feeling the cruel strength of the wind today reminded me of that blizzard fifteen years ago.

I am forty-seven years old now, and my hair is scratched with grey. I think I may as well dispose of that old red hat and coat in the trunk, for I'll never wear them again.

PROTECT YOUR CHILD

Immunization provides safeguards against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough. If your child has been immunized, the chances are almost 100% against him contracting a serious case of any of these diseases. Immunization is safe, effective and sure. And immunization is free. Don't risk your child's life by neglecting to provide the safeguard of immunization.

□ □ □

KEEPING COOL

Did you ever notice that the people who are hard to fluster . . . the ones who don't get in a stew about minor troubles . . . are the people who keep youngest longest? Wise people know that a calm outlook on life pays off. "Fuss budgets" threaten the comfort and health of everyone around them as they work themselves up to a nervous breakdown.

□ □ □

An old toothbrush, dipped in a saucer containing moistened baking soda, is handy for cleaning silverware or costume jewelry.

WASH THOSE WALLS!



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8 Lovely Pastel Tints and White

DON'T waste that left-over bread.

Bread scraps can be used to advantage. One of the simplest ways to use stale bread is in the form of crumbs. To prepare these, spread pieces or slices of left-over bread on a baking sheet and dry out in a very cool oven. This can be done after baking when the oven is cooling. Grind through food chopper or crush with rolling pin, sift to separate coarse from fine crumbs and store in jar or tin. Unbuttered crumbs keep for weeks, buttered crumbs naturally must be stored separately and used quickly.

Either type may be used when egg-ing and crumbing croquettes, patties, etc.; either type may also be used in dressings and stuffings, for thickening soups and gravies, for escalloped and au gratin dishes.

Crusts from sandwiches with

Use those bread scraps

savory fillings, or even left-over savory sandwiches themselves, may be cut into finger strips, arranged in a baking dish, covered with beaten eggs and milk and the whole baked until custard is set and the top browned. If sandwiches must be decrusted, do this before filling, then dice crusts for soup croutons, toasting them in the oven or slightly sauteing in a little dripping or bacon fat.

Make melba toast by cutting stale bread in very thin slices and drying in a cool oven, 250° F. until golden brown. For cheese fingers, cut bread that is not too stale into finger strips, spread with cheese and butter and toast in oven. These are good for

evening snacks or for serving with salads.

French toast: don't always serve this with sugar, jam or syrup. Try topping it instead with hash or creamed beef, or put a little grated cheese into the egg and milk with which it is moistened before frying. Still another way, spread your bread with minced cheese, top with another slice of bread (as a sandwich) then dip in egg and milk and brown in a little fat in the same manner as plain French toast.

Finally, bread pudding, though often considered as "just a left-over," can with a little ingenuity, be easily turned into a party dessert. Use egg yolks only in the pudding itself. Then, after baking, spread with jam or candied fruit and top with a meringue made from the sweetened egg whites.

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EATON'S

The Hobby Corner

Spinning

By MRS. ELSIE STROUSE, Ponoka, Alta.

WOMEN of this day and age, with all the modern equipment, just must have more time for the things they like to do, or in other words, "hobbies". Grandmother's hobby is perhaps treasured among your souvenirs in the form of a patchwork quilt. Yes, it may be faded and worn, but still, think of those tedious hours she spent doing such fine stitching, and how she must have saved every wee piece of that home-spun and the bits of bright prints left from the odd aprons and house dresses. They were a work of art, but, nevertheless, she loved the long hours she spent making them and when all the beds were cozily covered, the additional ones were tucked away in her old hump-backed trunk. Making them was her hobby. Then again, perhaps your neighbor finds such sheer enjoyment in her flower garden or collecting very old and antique china, with enough history behind it all to fill a book.

I have often wondered just why I couldn't have been born during the pioneer days. Something inside of me just doesn't seem to fit in with the modern trend — too much hurry and not enough time to spend putting in long, quiet evenings doing the things you love to do, "our hobbies". Spinning happens to be mine and let me tell you just how it came about.

Ever since I can remember, my husband has been so interested in his hobby of raising rabbits, I have often wondered if he didn't wish I were one. Not just an ordinary rabbit, but one of those little balls of fluff known as the "Angora." He has always had a few, but when we came back from the West Coast, where we spent the war years working in the shipyards, he made up his mind to have a flock of the best Angoras he could buy. After sending to the Coast for a pair (if you know rabbits) it wasn't too long before that dream came true. As Angoras are plucked or clipped for their wool, every three months, it wasn't long before we had oodles of it also.

While all this was going on, my husband had coaxed me into the idea of sending away for a spinning wheel, something I had never seen in my life, but often thought about. I will never forget the day it arrived in its neat little crate. As I had applied for lessons also, it wasn't long before I was knee deep in Angora fluff before this strange contraption, bound and determined to master the art of spinning. I am rather proud to say I did just that in the matter of a very short while, but have always said that you are bound to succeed if only you have the power to say, "I can."

That is how it all came about and spinning became "my hobby". Of course the more time I spend at the wheel, the more I learn as in anything you might do. There really is quite a knack to it as the wool must neither be spun too tightly or too loosely. The right amount of tension gives you a smooth strong yarn that does not have the tendency to "shed" as the factory spun is known to do. It may be sold at a handsome price and no end to the market of the knitted garments of which may be dyed in lovely pastel shades to add to the variety. As time goes on, perhaps that won't be necessary, as we now have the smoky colored Angora and hope soon to have the Golden.

I have spun and knit a number of garments but find my time too oc-

cupied for all I would like to do. I have had numerous letters from all over the province from people wanting wool spun or garments made. Much to their disappointment as well as my own, I have to turn them down.

On one occasion, I spun at the Hobby Fair here a couple of years ago and my bunny sat beside me all through the process, as quiet and unconcerned as could be. I couldn't do without him as I would pluck a handful of wool from his fluffy back and transferring it to the wheel spin it into a fine strong yarn. The audience would gaze in amazement as though I were committing some crime—but then, I would have a few years back myself. It was rather thrilling to see my picture in the paper and hear my interview over the air.

So much for my "hobby". Weaving is something I intend to have a try at next as I have always been very much concerned about it. Of course it is only one among a number, but one of these days if you should happen to drop in, you may see a loom beside my "spinning wheel in the parlor". I have often told my mother just how I have spent many sleepless nights wondering if I will live long enough to do all the things "I would like to do".

□ □ □

Raising Roller Canaries

By MRS. F. J. FLOCK, Whitewood, Sask.

MY hobby is raising canaries — not just canaries, but rollers — the opera singers of them all. They are called "rollers" because the term "roller" fully describes their way of singing. They "roll out" the beautiful notes in their song.

I started raising rollers a little over a year ago, having kept and reared the ordinary chopper for some years before the war. To begin with I bought two prize-winning males and hens of equally as good breeding. They did not eat a bit more than the cheaper birds! I had my cages stored from before so with a good scrubbing and a little repairing, they were ready for use.

About the beginning of February the birds are fed some egg and cracker food, made by boiling an egg for thirty minutes, mashing fine with a fork and mixing well with a finely rolled, unsalted cracker. Feeding this with a small piece of freshly peeled apple will get the birds in condition.

Towards the end of February, put the hen in the breeding cage. In a couple of days, she will become accustomed to it. Then introduce the male bird. Have them in a quiet room, to themselves — he in his own cage. When they show interest in each other, put him in the breeding cage, with the sliding partition separating them. After a day or so, remove the slide, and if the birds agree, leave them together, but if their quarrels are long and continued, put the slide back in separating them for a day or so. Give them the egg food every day, do not annoy them and they will in all probability mate and raise a brood. Sometimes a hen will take a particular dislike to a certain male and will refuse to mate with him. In such a case, change the male.

When they start tearing paper and showing the desire to make a nest, give them a nest pan. These can be bought at most pet supply stores for about twenty cents, but my first ones were made from peas and corn cans

cut down to about 1½ inches, the sharp edge turned down. I give them a start with their nest by putting cotton in the bottom and stretching loosely a piece of flannelette over the top and tying with a string. See that it is dipped down in the middle like a nest. My reason for starting them is some hens will accept it as is — some build it higher and to their own taste with the nesting supplied to them.

After they have mated, the hen will lay from three to seven eggs. When she is well settled down to sitting, I take the male out of her cage and after a few days if you wish, you may mate him with another hen in the same way. The second hen will have laid and be sitting by the time the first hen is ready to start her second nest.

Discontinue the egg food for the hen as soon as she starts to set, but on the thirteenth day from when she started to set, give her some egg food to feed her little ones. They should be starting to hatch or will be next day. Change the egg food three times a day — it soon sours in warm weather. You may give the birds dandelions (flowers and leaves). They are very good for them and they are fond of them — so not too much.

When the young are from eight-teen to twenty-one days old, they will be out of the nest, but do not take it away. One or two might want to return to it for the night instead of roosting. The hen will feed them until they are from twenty-eight to thirty days old, at which time they should be able to feed themselves. They can now be taken away and given a large flight cage where they exercise and grow and the hen goes on with her second nest.

The young birds remain in the flight cage until they are about three months old. Here they grow strong and twitter away to their hearts content in their own little way. But now they are ready to be trained — by the best singer you have.

Each bird is put into an individual cage which has two doors fitted on the front. The doors are left open at first so that they become accustomed to their new surroundings. Gradually close the doors until the birds are in a dim light — almost darkness. There should be small holes to give them light to find their feed and water. The tutor is in a similar cage in the midst of his pupils. The doors of his cage are opened in the morning for an hour while he sings. The pupils listen in their cages — doors closed. After he has sung, open the doors of the youngsters' cages and let them have a chance to sing. Since canaries are great mimics they will copy him. Repeat this three times a day, eliminating any that show faults. Move them around to different rooms to sing, with lights on and off — vary the surroundings. At the show, they must sing under artificial light in daytime. Winners are not common, so do not be discouraged if you do not win. The outstanding quality of the roller is the deep, mellow tone of the song, delivered freely from the throat with a variety of well connected notes.

In pursuing this hobby of mine, I have had the pleasure of meeting, or contacting by letter, some very fine people. It seems that those who love nature have 'something about them'. Besides, it is a profitable hobby, providing me with a nice bit of pin money. And last, but by no means least, it keeps one from becoming aware of the monotony of the winter when there are answers to be written to queries after advertising, shipping crates to be made, and birds to be shipped. To say nothing of the preparation for next year's brood.

SALAD TIME

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

SPRING and summer calls for cool, crisp salads, and with such an endless variety to choose from, there need never be any sameness about a salad dish. Whether the salad is served as a side dish at the dinner table, as a piece de resistance at the supper table, or as a dainty salad plate for an afternoon tea, there is always a choice of salads to suit the occasion.

A jar of salad dressing should always be kept on hand. Some like to make their salad dressing from one recipe, others prefer another. It's a good thing to vary the recipe at times. A can of paprika and a box of cheese for grating should always be kept on hand. If a few dinner mints are kept in a jar they will come in useful. Two or three powdered very fine and sprinkled over a fruit salad makes a welcome change. Salads, regardless of the kind, should be served very cold, unless, of course, the recipe calls for a hot salad.

Creamy Salad Dressing: 1 cup sweet cream or canned milk whipped; ¼ cup sugar, ½ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. dry mustard, dash of red pepper, 1 egg beaten light, ½ cup vinegar. Beat all together with egg beater, but do not cook.

Salad Dressing: ½ cup sugar, 2 tps. mustard, 1 tsp. salt, dash of red pepper, 2 tps. flour, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1 cup vinegar, 1 tsp. butter. Mix in order given and cook in double boiler till thickened.

Salad Dressing No. 3: 1 cup sugar, 1 level tbsp. mustard, 1 tsp. salt, 2 tps. flour, 1 tsp. celery seed, 1 cup sour cream, 1 cup vinegar, 2 eggs. Mix dry ingredients and stir into hot vinegar. Cook till thickened, then stir in beaten eggs, cook 3 minutes, add cream and cook 2 or 3 minutes longer.

Salmon Salad: 1 can or 2 cups salmon boned and flaked, 2 cups diced apples, 1 cup diced celery, ½ cup grated raw carrot, 2 hard boiled eggs sliced, ½ cup salad dressing. Mix ingredients lightly, and serve on lettuce. Serves 6.

Moulded Salmon Salad: 2 cups flaked salmon, 1 tsp. salt, 2 tps. sugar, 1 tsp. flour, 2 tps. dry mustard, 4 egg yolks, 3 tps. butter, 1½ cups milk, ½ cup vinegar, 1½ tps. gelatine and 4 tps. cold water. Into the top of a double boiler put all ingredients and cook till thickened. Remove from stove and add gelatine which has been soaked in water. Stir well and add salmon. Pour into 8 individual moulds or coffee cups, or into one mould. Serve very cold on lettuce.

Jellied Tomato Salad: Into a saucepan put: one can tomatoes, 1 slice of onion chopped, ½ cup chopped celery, 1 tsp. salt and a dash of pepper. Bring to a boil, strain and add 2 tablespoons of gelatine which has soaked in ¼ cup of cold water. Add juice of 1 lemon, stir well and turn into individual moulds. Serve on lettuce with salad dressing.

Fruit Salad: 3 packages lemon jello, 3 cups hot water. Let cool, then add the juice from a small tin of pineapple and a few drops of salt. When cold, just before setting add the diced pineapple, ¼ cup grated cheese (keeping out some for the top), ½ cup cream whipped (measured first), ½ cup salad dressing. Let set in a flat pan. Sprinkle cheese on top. To serve, cut in squares and serve on lettuce. Garnish the top with a little whipped cream and salad dressing mixed and a half olive or small piece red jello.

Sunflower Salad: Place a lettuce leaf on a salad plate with a small mound of sliced dates in the centre of leaf, surround with sections of orange

to resemble flower petals. Place on this a small amount of mild salad dressing. One-third of a pound of dates and 4 fair-sized oranges will serve 6 people.

Perfection Salad: 1 level tbsp. or 1 package gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ cup mild vinegar, ¼ cup sugar, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, 1 cup boiling water. Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Add all other ingredients. When mixture begins to stiffen, add 1 cup celery cut fine, ½ cup cabbage finely shredded, ½ pimento cut fine (optional). Other vegetables such as grated carrot or cooked peas can be substituted. When set, remove to bed of lettuce leaves and garnish with dressing. To remove from bowl, dip a cloth in hot water, wring out and wrap around the bowl. Turn out at once.

Fresh Vegetable Salad: 1 good head lettuce, 1 head celery, 2 apples, ½ medium onion (chopped fine), 1 good-sized cucumber peeled. Shred lettuce, chop vegetables, add salt, pepper, paprika and salad dressing. Serve very cold.

Hot Beet and Potato Salad: In one pot cook 6 beets till done, and in another pot cook the same number of unpeeled potatoes, adding sufficient salt when cooking. Peel, and into a heated bowl slice alternate layers of hot beets and potatoes, adding little butter on top of each layer. Pour over hot vinegar and serve at once. Good with fish or cold meats.

Country Diary

SPRING loitered in her coming this year. Wild flowers have been late in rising from their chilly bed, but the gallant crocus, braving adversities, is starring the roadsides and massing in the new pasture grass. They, as ever, impart the first robust flash of May's opulence on the Alberta prairie, and at the same time give a delicacy of form and color and faint, fresh perfume. Poplar branches are trimmed in soft grey fur under which pale, green foliage is waiting to unfold, and the fresh, balmy May breeze, heavy with the scent of newness is against one's cheek. The willow wears spangles of pollen-gilded cat-

kins — in all, the spell of Spring is upon the land, and warm sunlight, with soft hands, tempts to smooth away the inclination to work. But the soil is waiting to be turned, to crumble under the thrust of spade and rake; even in mid-season it is still heavy with moisture and yields unwillingly to the spade of the gardener who likes a hand-made job, one that reaches to a neat, clean edge of the wire fence and its corners. Try to navigate a tractor in this little triangular patch — it can't do the job like I can. One of the oldest joys known to human kind is work, something that the mind can master and the hand can do.

And well does this worker — the one left at home while the strong and tireless young go forth to till the fields, — know that those who would win Nature's rewards, must steel their hearts and close their eyes and ears against enticing wiles of soft sunshine and bird-song. The gentle partner, who in due time receives the fruits of labor at the kitchen door must not be disappointed. The thought of her delight makes work light and pleasant.

Beneath the soil worms are working incessantly, a reproach to him who pauses to lean on the spade handle. There is the great example of patience and industry, the prelude to fulfilment.

Sounds of Spring are gathering their full strength too — the unaffected voices of song. The meadow lark is back from the southlands and piping experimentally. Robins and blackbirds are practicing sweet arias from their repertoires. Here and there a tit finds a note to chirp, and the crows have settled down to their own mimicry, barking like dogs. Soon now, as May reaches her prime, the mating songs will rise, filling the day with the finest concert music of the season, familiar symphonies to all us early risers.

Diary keeping, I find, is a means of escape from the pressure of personal perplexities, making trivial events live by cultivating the seeing eye and the listening ear. It is a relief to turn from a world of jangled nerves and economic headaches to a quiet recounting of the small pleasant happenings in our own dooryard day by day.

...
An apple in the bread box helps to keep the bread fresh.

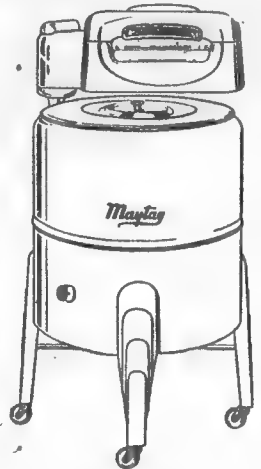
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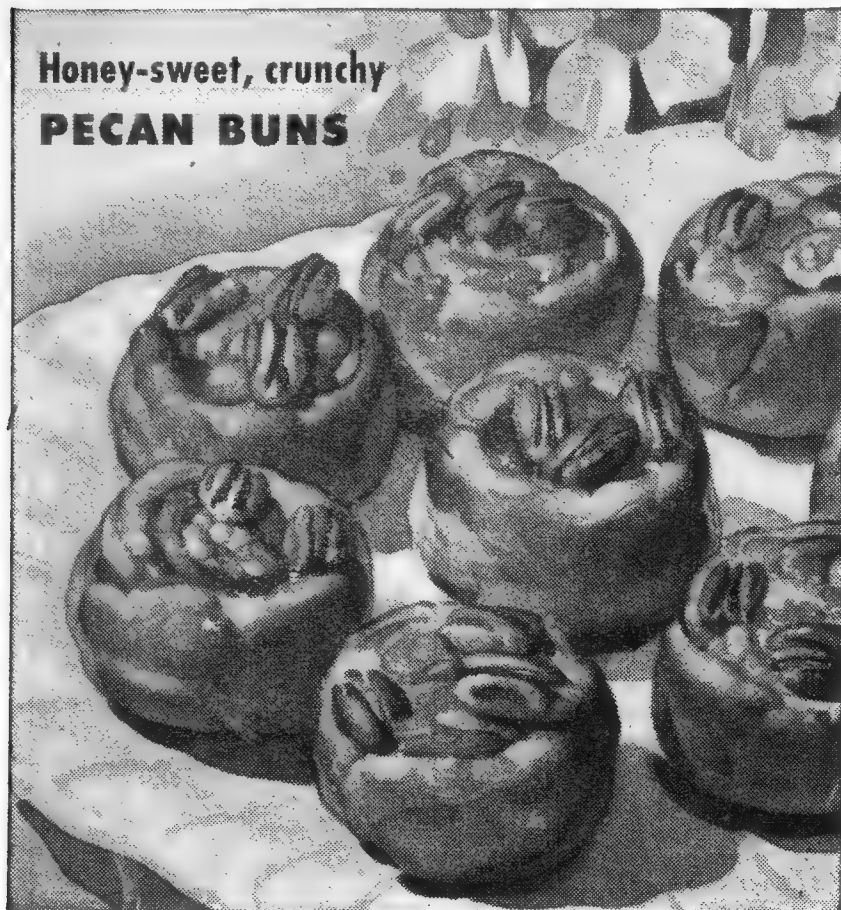
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* * *

HONEY PECAN BUNS New Time-Saving Recipe Makes 24 Buns

Measure into bowl

1/2 cup lukewarm water
1 teaspoon granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of

1 envelope Fleischmann's Royal
Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald

1/2 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

1/4 cup granulated sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt

3 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mixture. Stir in

1 egg, well beaten

Stir in

1 cup once-sifted bread flour

and beat until smooth; work in

2 1/2 cups once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and

knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic.

Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught and let rise until doubled in bulk. While dough is rising, grease 24 large muffin pans.

Combine

1/3 cup brown sugar (lightly
pressed down)

2/3 cup liquid honey

3 tablespoons butter or
margarine, melted

Divide this mixture evenly into prepared muffin pans and drop 3 pecan halves into each pan. Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong 1/2-inch thick and 12 inches long; loosen dough. Brush with melted butter or margarine.

Sprinkle with a mixture of

1/3 cup brown sugar (lightly
pressed down)

1/3 cup chopped pecans

Beginning at a 12-inch edge, roll up each piece loosely, like a jelly roll. Cut into 1-inch slices. Place a cut-side up, in prepared muffin pans. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, about 20 minutes. Turn out of pans immediately and serve hot, or reheated.



Aunt Sal Suggests . . .

*At a gathering of women,
You'll learn new things galore,
For instance you'll learn Handy
Hints,
To help you more and more.*

I'VE spent half of the past month gadding about away from home. I met so many grand people and they were so very good to me . . . yet it's no reflection on them when I say, "How good it is to get back home again."

One's first glance when returning home is apt to be a critical one. Part of one's mind mutters: "Oh, dear, I must mend that slit in the kitchen blind . . . I must stop sticking the old newspapers behind that cupboard. . . . I must send the dining-room curtains to the dry cleaners . . . and the springs in the chesterfield are surely sagging." If one doesn't make a note of those glaring faults right away they're apt to melt into the general set-up of the home and be neglected again. A clever friend of mine used to name this . . . "The V.F.I." (the visitor's first impression) . . . We only get it when we've been away from home for some time, but strangers get it every time they step across our thresholds.

I wonder how many readers of this page attended the A.W.I. District 4 conference in Lethbridge, March 24 and 25th. That is one of the places I visited this spring and ever since I've been trying to sort out all the impressions I received while there. Most of the audience was made up of rural women . . . busy women from farms, ranches and small towns in the south of Alberta. That I knew but would not have guessed by looking at them: I'd have never picked them out as either "rural or busy." Everyone was tastefully dressed and they wore such carefree, happy expressions that showed their thoughts were not dwelling on "the work they'd left behind them."

So often when I'm in a group the conversation will touch on small tricks in the homemakers' world and one woman will start the ball a-rolling by remarking, "I suppose you've tried this?" . . . then she gives out with a perfectly new idea that I'd never even thought of. Here is a list of cuties that are all new additions to my life.

1. A really poor grade of coffee can be brewed to simulate a much finer type if you add a pinch of dry mustard before cooking it.

2. A loaf of stale bread can be made "fresh" again by anointing it with sweet milk then place loaf in hot oven until it heats through.

3. A child's plastic bank will serve as a handy receptacle for discarded razor blades.

4. If you have trouble pouring heavy syrup from a bottle with a small mouth, insert a soda straw in the opening so air is admitted above the liquid. This will cause it to flow more easily.

There are few things more annoying than to have your knitting needles jerked out of a partially knit garment. Agreed? Well this can be avoided if you keep a pair of spring clothes pegs in your knitting bag and clip them onto your needles when you take "time out". A pair of these cute colored plastic ones will prove themselves both ornamental and useful.

I wonder how many of you have taken down your heater stoves. Or do you hold with the theory that any date before May 24th is "Too early." I hope you do the right thing by the faithful old heater this spring and oil its surface to prevent rusting. We

like linseed oil the best for this job. And the pipes should come in for their share of complexion care too. And how about marking the sections of stove pipe with chalk . . . do you do that, too? If you do it now you'll be thankful for your forethought when the snowflakes come again.

If you have a "green thumb" that means you can make just anything grow successfully so you don't need any words of gardening advice from me or anyone else. But if you're just one of those hit or miss tillers-of-the-earth, then maybe you haven't added these little pointers to your gardener's note book. For instance have you planted small flower seeds in egg shells that have been filled with earth? Then when you go to transplant the seedlings you can plant them egg shell and all. I also like to save all the small cardboard containers (like ice cream cartons) and plant seedlings in them. Before setting them out in the flower beds cut out the bottom of the box. This method keeps the roots intact. And I wonder how many of you agree that petunias are about the easiest flower there is to raise. For either window boxes or in open beds the petunia does its noble best to reward one with a steady display of gay blossoms. I've transplanted petunias into window boxes as late as June 1st and in a few weeks they were covered with posies. Have you ever used a hand sled to mark an equal spacing between the rows in your garden? Very home style way but it works fine.

For first-aid for a broken stalk or branch of a house plant, have you thought of binding it about with a piece of onion skin. It does a good job of holding it securely until the break has healed.

And while speaking of onions, I am reminded of a new way I learned of warding off the weeps when peeling onions. You just keep your paring knife wet and your mouth open! Like a lot of the rules that are made for this, it may work with you . . . and it may not.

The old saying told us that "curiosity killed the cat", but dogs, too, have their full share of inquisitiveness. The nosy little black and white puppy belonging to my wee granddaughter tore a feather pillow to bits lately and he must have swallowed some of the feathers for he was dead in an hour.

Feathers may seem light stuff, but they proved a heavy diet when lodged in a puppy's throat. But feathers have an unusual mission, too, and that is to act as a refrigerating unit on a small scale. It was from a professional food man that I learned the trick of placing a carton of ice cream underneath a feather pillow to keep the ice cream firm until supper time. (Cute helper for one living in rooms without a refrigerator.)

While touching on feathers, this seems a good time to give you the recipe for the cake named Feather Cake. There are other names for this cake, but the name given above is a suitable one indeed.

It requires 4 eggs (separated), 3/4 cup cold water, 1 1/4 cups white sugar, 2 cups sifted cake flour, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1 tsp. baking powder, 1/4 tsp. salt.

Method: Place egg yolks in water and beat until it makes one quart liquid. Add sugar, salt and vanilla. Beat well one minute. Add sifted flour and baking powder. Fold in well beaten egg whites last. Bake for 25 minutes in loaf pan in moderately hot oven.

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish.

Home beauty aids... try the simple way

By ANN BARRETT

IN these days of complicated living with so many household complexities... mentioning only a few, like, cooking, cleaning, mending, marketing and budgeting. It is no wonder that most of us discover, as we gaze into our mirrors, an extra wrinkle or two on our former placid countenances!

It has been suggested by one Beauty Authority that home-beauty care, will show wonderful results, simply if we women will just take time off each day after our work in the home or elsewhere, to do a little personal grooming.

Food, Exercise and Rest

Among the most rewarding secrets too, which goes along with the beauty schedule, is to commence eating the right kind of foods, taking the right kind of exercises, inhaling plenty of fresh air, and if possible to try and get in eight hours of sleep, not forgetting to relax after a hard day's work. All these tips will help to make you more fit and fair. Let's try it... it will repay with Beauty Dividends!

Some of our contemporaries will say, "That is all very well to advise exercise, but we are sure we walk dozens of miles each day, if we stopped to count the many steps we take in the home." The answer to that problem, is that one only needs to get outdoors in the fresh air each day, and exercise for fitness... even if it is only to romp with the youngsters for one half hour. You will find it will give you more pep to tackle other jobs when you return indoors. Nobody but ourselves can work these wonders of health.

There remains still another radical solution in the beauty process, and that is the right kind of food one should eat. One eminent diet-adviser recommends, fruits in season, vegetables, milk, bread and cereals, meat, poultry, fish, butter and eggs; and if you wish to retain your girlish figure, go easy on the sweets and avoid eating the greasy and oily foods.

Daily Care of the Skin

For the daily care of the skin, every morning after bathing you should use a cleansing cream on the face and throat, using an upward and outward movement. Then remove the cream with cleansing tissues and dip a pad of absorbent cotton in skin-freshener and wipe the skin free of every vestige of cream. The oilier the skin, the more plentiful use of the astringent freshener. Then follow-up with your favorite shade of powder and rouge, and lip-stick.

Follow the same routine in the evening as the morning, and remember to always apply new make-up on a clean face, and always remove every vestige of make-up before going to bed.

Different Make-Ups

No two faces in the world are exactly alike... so in making-up be sure to take this into account. Learn to blend rouge and powder of two shades skillfully to minimize faulty features.

For a triangular face... start the rouge a little higher on cheekbone, work in under the eyes, blend lightly halfway down the cheek and out toward the hairline. Add an extra powdering of lighter powder on each side of the face and just a touch of darker powder at the centre of the chin to make it more even.

For a round face... start the color on the cheekbone. Blend down toward the nose and out over cheek

The DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

I HOPE that television's day is still remote and far away. For I can see when it comes in our troubles really will begin. A movie certainly is nice, but I would think about it twice before a movie I'd instal so handy-like for one and all. To get folks started on a job when, by the turning of a knob, so many wonders they could view might well be pretty hard to do. While every leisure hour would mean just hanging round the magic screen. To normal life there lies a threat in every television set.

Occasionally of a night a little trip to town's all right. So let the moving pictures stay in movie-houses I would say. Which, after all, for me—and you!—is very likely what they'll do.

covering a large area of the upper cheek. Add an extra application of darker powder on outside of each cheek toward ears, keeping darker powder off chin, to add an appearance of length.

For the square face... start color on cheekbone. Blend as for round face but shade lightly along jaw line. Extra application of the darker powder diagonally from cheekbone to point of chin will soften lower part of face.

Applying Lipstick

When applying lip-stick to thin lips, be careful to enlarge the curve of the upper lip with brush or finger, fill in and press upper and lower lips together to transfer color in perfect line to lower lip.

For full lips... follow the natural curve from the centre of your upper lip, slope gradually down and away from outside edge of upper lip. Don't go as far as the corner of the mouth. Press together and fill in lower imprint only.

While you are trying out the simple beauty treatments be sure to brush your hair as many times as you can... this will help to improve each shining moment of the day. ●

Honey Hints

Choose the honey that suits your taste. Honey from different flowers varies in flavor and color. Generally, a light-colored honey has a mild, delicate flavor while a darker honey has a stronger flavor.

A dessert that is sure to please — a scoop of ice cream, a swirl of honey, with or without a few chopped nuts or fruit.

To top off a good breakfast, eat and enjoy golden brown toast or muffins with a generous spread of honey with your favorite morning beverage.

Add a tablespoon or more cinnamon to a quarter cup of honey and you have a delicious spread for 5 or 6 slices of buttered toast to serve with that afternoon cup of tea or hot chocolate.

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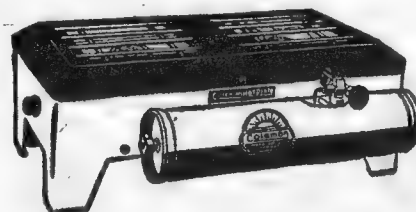
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Bringing up baby the "new" way

By MARY STEVENS

MEDICAL men are at last discovering what their grandmothers could have told them years ago . . . that babies are human beings with human emotions . . . and that mothers are not scientists to regard their offspring as some sort of mechanical gadgets.

Pediatricians, meeting recently at the New York University Medical school have laid down a lot of new rules about babies. At least the rules were announced as "new" in the press . . . but they're old fare to grandmother who raised a half dozen youngsters without any of the helpful contrivances hindering young mothers these days.

For instance, the eminent medical men say that thumbsucking is more or less of a natural habit . . . and that even rocking the young sprout is no longer frowned upon.

Thank goodness for that! Now that the experts have cast a decided "aye" vote, mothers need no longer be afraid of giving the wee one a rocking if she feels like it. And certainly it's wonderful for the mother, for there's nothing quite like cuddling a small bundle of sweetness and rocking in a rocking chair. They go together, somehow . . . like say bacon and eggs. Homey and natural and RIGHT!

And then there's the "new" idea of feeding the baby. The pediatricians report that the demands of the child in what he wants to eat should be listened to . . . that children are better judges of what they need in food than we imagine . . . and that each child is an individual and his needs vary.

Here we must, in black and white, confess that all along we've been guilty of DISOBEYING the rules and otherwise "not doing our duty" as per prescribed routine B in medical book "C". In other words, when our young son howled for food . . . we got

it even though the clock wasn't around to a full four hours from the last time. In this we were aided and abetted by his grandmother who invariably remarked . . . "Well, the little fellow hasn't an alarm clock in his tummy, you know." So that was that. When he was hungry . . . he was fed. And he didn't have to scream himself blue in the face until he got his bottle, either.

Then came the introduction of pabulum. He didn't like it. He didn't like the spoon either. Ma was afraid she'd hurt his lips as she tried to force a spoon between tiny clenched jaws. So the two of us compromised. Grandmother again aided by cutting a big hole in the top of a nipple; the pabulum was put into a bottle and he drank it. He's still drinking it at 18 months. He doesn't LIKE Pabulum . . . You say we're ruining the child? Well, maybe . . . but the kid likes it!

Our young man never got the thumb-sucking habit . . . but even if he had (again ignoring our old-fashioned book of two years ago) . . . we'd have done nothing to discourage him. Now the doctors claim that thumbsucking brings satisfaction as chewing gum or smoking does later in life. It doesn't distort the shape of the jaws and is only a minor factor in distorting teeth. Besides, the child usually quits the habit by the time he gets his permanent teeth. So there to the anti-thumbsuckers!

Then we come to the subject of rocking. So our young man gets rocked? Indeed he does . . . his grandmother bought a new rocking chair for the sole purpose of spoiling her grandson. And he loves it. In fact it's got to the point now that Grandmother is the only one he will allow to put him to sleep. He approves of her special system and protests mightily if any of the rest of

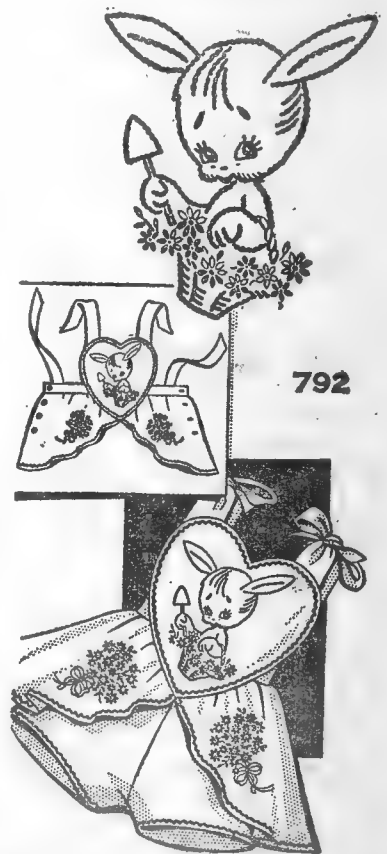
us presume. We wouldn't say that Grandmother is actually *smug* about the situation . . . but she is a trifle superior!

We've read recently, too, that even hospitals are getting to be a bit more human about babies. Mothers are encouraged to feed their infants in the good old-fashioned way . . . it's psychologically better for both the mother and the child say the experts. And with regard to hospitals . . . in some, the baby stays right in the room with its mother where she can watch over it and change it when necessary and perhaps even give it a little pat when she feels like it.

Personally, we don't feel there's anything more frustrating than the average hospital personnel who handles the new baby. Well we remember how we saw our son the first time . . . he was carried in . . . laid on top of us for an instant . . . and then carried out until his second visit the next day. Ever try to view anything laid on your chest when you're flat on your back? Try it sometime . . . you don't see ANYTHING! After all, a mother and a baby have been pretty cosy for a long time . . . the mother wants a chance to really meet the newcomer . . . not regard it as just something in pink or blue with a safety pin holding it together. So we approve of this companionship in the maternity ward too . . . even if the visitors do have to stay away.

All in all, we approve heartily of the new medical pronouncements. They agree COMPLETELY with our own theories! •

Bunny Sunsuit



792

LET'S ASK AUNT SAL

*Some women cry when they spill the ink,
Some women rave and some women shriek;
But wise women write a note to Aunt Sal,
For she tries to be the home-makers' pal.*

Question: A young Medicine Hat bride laments over the fact that the middle of the burners on her gas range is badly stained and although she has tried various cleansers and soaps, has had no luck in making it bright again.

Answer: Try the old home remedy of vinegar, applied full strength on soft cloth. This failing, then do the same with liquid vinegar, also full strength. If these two agents don't do the trick there is a new cleaning agent on the market, glass wax . . . this does fine work.

Question: I ran across the word "Minestrone" in a story. I know it means some kind of food, but I cannot find out what it is.

Answer: Minestrone is the Italian word for soup. It is sometimes called "minestra". It is the soup made of stock and vegetables and topped with a little cheese.

Question: I have just bought a new rubber hot water bag and having had poor luck in keeping them from cracking I thought I'd ask you if you know of something to rub on them.

Answer: Yes. Rub them frequently with glycerine.

Question: I am very fond of the

dessert prune whip but I cannot make it turn out as nicely as some that I've tasted although I've tried several recipes. Can you give me any different ones.

Answer: There are two different types of Prune Whips . . . I'll give you both below . . . but I think it is the second one you'll wish to use.

FIRST RECIPE FOR PRUNE WHIP

1½ cups prune pulp, 1¼ tbsps. lemon juice, ¼ tsp. salt, 1/3 cup white sugar, 3 egg whites, chopped nuts (optional).

Mix pulp, lemon juice and salt. Beat sugar into egg whites then fold into first mixture. Serve it as it is or bake in slow oven 30 to 45 minutes.

Second Recipe: Use standard gelatine recipe (given on package). Leave it in bowl until it congeals, then whip until frothy. Fold into it 1¼ cups prune whip. Turn into mold and chill. Serve it with whipped cream or it's good enough as it is.

Question: What is gum arabic? Where can I get it and would you say it could be used to stiffen doilies?

Answer: Gum arabic is one of the ingredients of mucilage. It can be purchased at drug stores. It could be used as suggested, but it is much slower than starch as it takes quite a while to melt in water.

NOTE:—All readers are invited to send in their household queries to Aunt Sal, care of Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alta. Any home-making advice or recipe you have not been able to secure elsewhere will be supplied in these columns.

SHE looks just like a flower in this adorable 2-piece sunsuit! Panties, and an apron-top which opens flat to iron are easy-sew!

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Selected RECIPES

LAMB STEW

- 2 pounds lean stewing lamb
- 2 tablespoons fat
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- ½ teaspoon whole peppercorns or
- ½ teaspoon pepper
- 2 cups water
- 1 medium cabbage

Cut lamb in 2-inch cubes and brown in fat; add seasoning and water, cover and simmer about 45 minutes or until lamb is almost done, adding more water if necessary. Cut cabbage in eighths and remove core; add to lamb and cook, covered, until cabbage is tender, about 20 minutes. Serve piping hot. Yield: six servings.

CHINESE OMELET

- 4 tablespoons fat
- 1 cup ½-inch bread cubes
- 6 eggs
- 6 tablespoons milk
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup finely chopped, cooked vegetables
- 1 tablespoon chopped parsley
- 1 tablespoon fat

Melt the 4 tablespoons fat in a frying pan. When hot, add bread cubes and fry, stirring constantly, until crisp and brown. Remove cubes from pan. Beat eggs slightly, add milk, salt, vegetables, parsley and browned bread cubes. Melt the 1 tablespoon fat in the same frying pan and pour in the mixture. Cook very slowly, keeping the pan covered, until firm and browned on the under side. Serve flat or fold on a hot platter. Yield: Six servings.

FEATHER SQUARES

- 1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ cup sugar

- 1 egg
- ½ cup milk
- 4 tablespoons shortening, melted
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar
- ½ teaspoon cinamon

Mix and sift flour, salt, baking powder and sugar. Stir in beaten egg, milk and melted shortening, mixing only enough to combine. Pour into a well-greased 8" x 8" x 2" pan. Combine brown sugar and cinnamon. Sprinkle over batter. Bake in a hot oven, 400° F., for 20 minutes. Cut in squares and serve hot. Yield: 16 pieces (2" x 2").

ANGEL PIE

Four egg whites, 1 cup white sugar, ½ tsp. cream tartar. Method: Beat until whites are frothy, add cream tartar. Then beat until egg whites form points, then add sugar slowly and beat until stiff and glassy. Spread in well greased pie plate (9 inches). Bake at 375 for first 20 minutes, then 300 for 30 minutes or a little longer (the 30 minutes should be enough.)

Filling

Beat 4 egg yolks, add ½ cup sugar gradually, 3 tbsps. juice and rind of 1 lemon. Cook over hot water until thick and cool. Whip 1 cup cream, put half of cream on cold crust. Spread lemon custard. Then remaining cream on top of custard. Let stand in ice box for 12 hours, but is good any time.

□ □ □

A Normal Condition

An expectant mother should not consider herself an invalid. Pregnancy is a normal condition and should be treated as such. However, a pregnant woman should take care not to over-exert herself during her regular daily exercise. She needs a well balanced diet and plenty of sleep.

□ □ □

THE PERFECT CAKE

EVERY homemaker feels just pride when she serves a perfect cake. Sometimes there is one person in the community whose angel cake is considered a triumph of culinary art, another may be an expert on the new chiffon cake, while still another makes the best devil cake in town. One thing is noted, that these famous ladies always seem to have the same quality in their special product. The home economist of the Consumer Section, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, who are experts in all kinds of cookery, have some pointers to give to cake bakers who want to make the same perfect cake every time. Accurate measuring comes first in the list of requirements. We are all familiar with the woman who sometimes has good luck and sometimes the cake doesn't turn out right. Usually she admits that she "can't be bothered with measuring cups and spoons" and "did put in a little extra sugar and shortening to make it a little richer".

"Butter" cakes are the everyday type of cake because they are made with moderate amounts of shortening and eggs and depend on baking powder for leavening. A good butter cake should have a smooth, tender, golden brown crust. It should rise evenly. The crumb should be velvety and soft to the tongue and the holes

should be small and even.

Too much flour will make the cake rise to a peak in the centre and it will have a heavy, solid texture. Too little flour will probably cause the cake to fall in the centre. Pastry flour is usually recommended for cakes but ¾ cup (1 cup less 2 tablespoons) of all-purpose flour may be used to replace 1 cup of pastry flour. All flour should be sifted once before measuring.

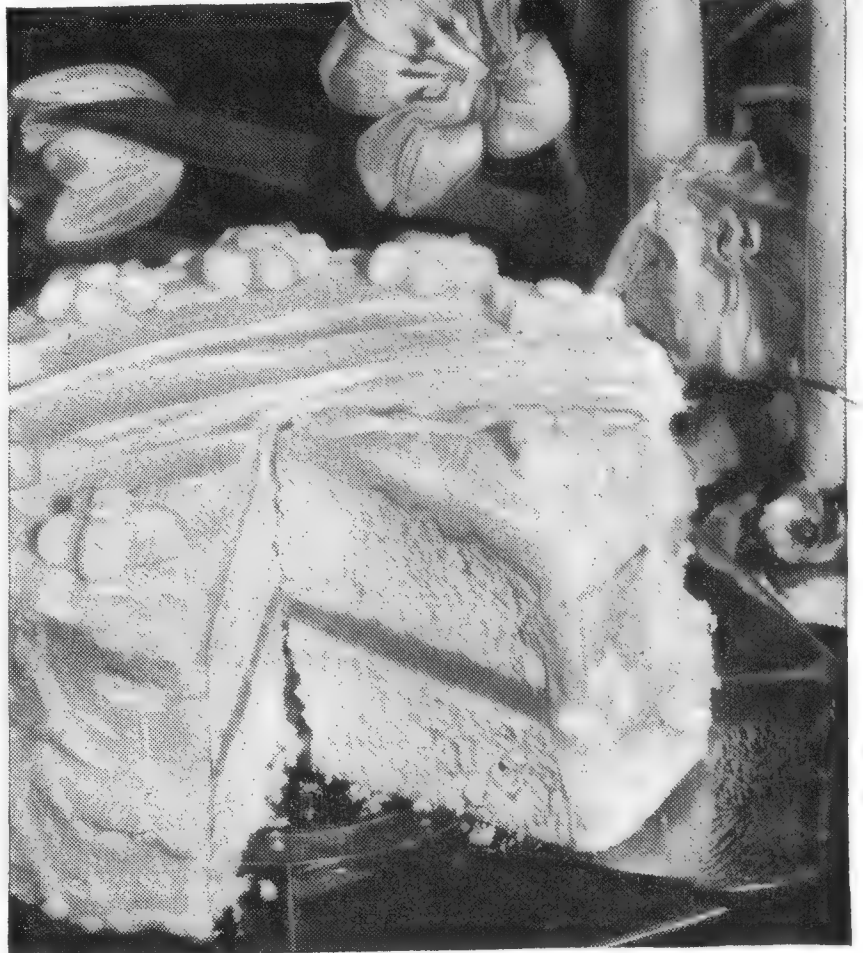
Any mild-flavored fat may replace butter in "butter" cakes but then it is advisable to use additional salt.

There are several ways of mixing butter cakes. All may be satisfactory if the entire procedure is followed accurately.

The conventional method of mixing is to cream the shortening and sugar together until no trace of grittiness remains, then add beaten egg yolks. The flour, which has been sifted with baking powder, is then added alternately with the liquid. The well-beaten egg whites are folded in last.

Frosting adds much to the plain cake and often complements a more elaborate one. The main difficulty with boiled icing is the tendency to be grainy. This may be prevented by adding a little corn syrup with the sugar. ●

Serve this Sunny Blossom Cake!



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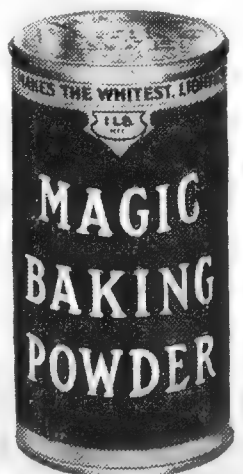
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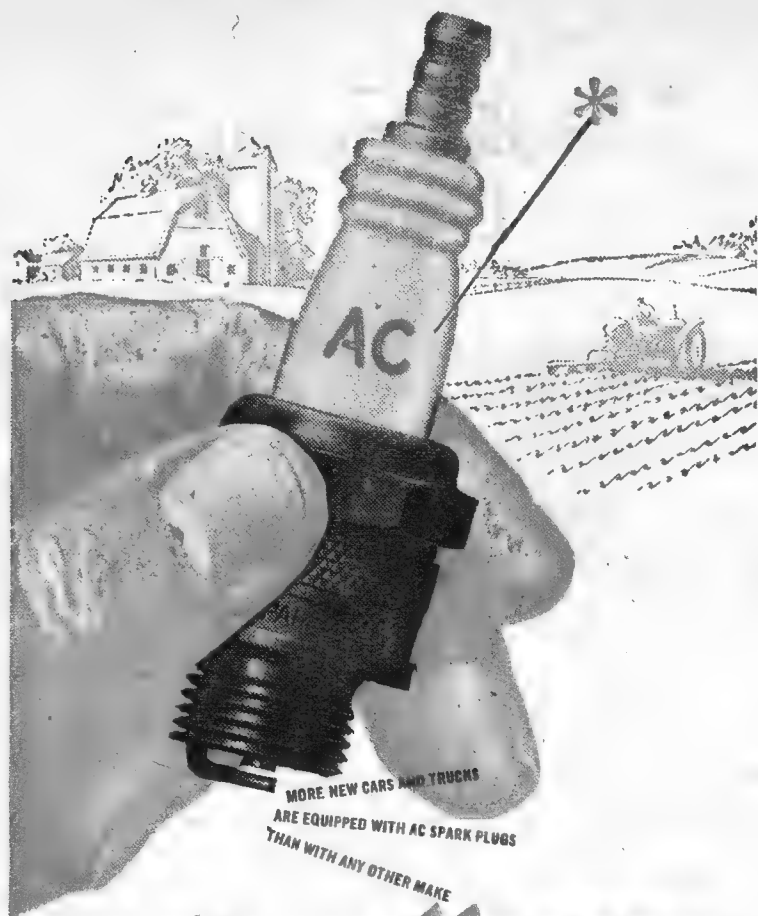
every time. It's the no-risk way of getting the best from fine ingredients—perfect, even texture, and delectable flavor, everything just as you hoped. And Magic costs less than 1¢ per average baking, yet protects other costly ingredients. So, to keep your baking at its best—use Magic Baking Powder.

MAGIC BLOSSOM CAKE

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2½ cups sifted cake flour | ¾ tsp. salt | ¾ cup milk |
| 4 tps. Magic Baking Powder | 12 tbsps. shortening | 1½ tps. vanilla |
| | 1¼ cups fine granulated sugar | 4 egg whites |

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together 3 times. Cream shortening (or mixture of butter and shortening); gradually blend in 1 cup of the sugar and cream well. Measure milk and add vanilla. Very gradually blend about a third of the flavored milk into creamed mixture. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; gradually beat in remaining ¼ cup sugar, beating after each addition until mixture will stand in peaks. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of the remaining milk and combining lightly after each addition. Add meringue and fold gently until combined. Turn into two 8" round cake pans which have been greased and lined on the bottom with greased paper. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 30 to 35 minutes. Put cold cakes together with lemon filling; when set, frost all over with yellow-tinted vanilla butter icing and decorate with candy "blossoms".





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Tale of a mouse

A SHORT STORY

By M. J. COLLINS

STAN JACKSON owned the service station beside the pine grove a few miles outside the town. It was a good location, and Stan made a fair living. He was a happy-go-lucky sort and everyone liked him, but he had one great fault. He loved to talk. To anyone and everyone, about anything. Once he got started, it was hard to head him off. Mice were his pet subject at that moment, and he claimed if everyone started to catch them systematically, the country would be saved a million every year.

This was Saturday and he'd been busy all day, and so had the cash register.

"What's goin' on now?" Highway Patrolman Clancy Burke asked as he stepped into the service station.

Stan looked up from the corner where he was bent over fixing something. "I'm trying to catch a mouse," he answered, "and having a time of it, too!"

"Trying to save a million dollars, I'll bet," Clancy laughed.

Stan straightened up and opened his mouth to say something, but Clancy cut him short with, "I know, you told me I'm almost just as much an expert on the subject as you are."

A sheepish grin spread over Stan's face. "Guess I do talk a mite too much," he admitted.

"Listen, Stan," Clancy's mood turned serious. "There has been a lot of service stations robbed lately, youngsters seem to be at the racket, so don't leave too much cash lying around."

"Oh, they'd never bother with a place like this." Stan's mind wasn't on Clancy's warning. "Now if I could only catch that mouse." Clancy fled.

The next few hours were busy ones for Stan. The farmers, in town for the evening, were his main customers, but now they were gone and he could close. It was well past midnight when he eased himself into his rocking chair for a look over the newspaper. "I'll stay open till one o'clock just in case there are a few more to come," he thought.

Hardly had he settled down when there was a "snap."

"Ah," he cried, "I've got you this time!" Jumping to his feet, he rushed back to the corner. He pushed the box aside, but the mouse was gone, and so was the cheese. Perplexed, Stan scratched his head. This mouse had put it over him for almost a week. Getting another bit of cheese he reset and placed the trap in position. As he turned around the mouse scurried back into a hole in the opposite wall.

"I'll get you yet!" he muttered, shaking a fist at it, and picked up his paper.

The car grinding to a stop woke him up. Before he was out of the chair, the door opened and a man stepped in, closely followed by a girl.

"Good evening," Stan said, starting to move behind the counter. The man looked hard and grim.

"Stand where you are!" The voice sent chills up and down Stan's spine. "Put up your hands."

A small automatic's ugly snout was pointing where Stan had always considered his heart was. Right now it was pounding in his mouth. His hands shot up with all possible speed.

"Wise guy," the man sneered.

The cash register sat on the counter at the opposite end, and Stan's eyes stole towards it. There was almost two hundred dollars in it.

"Take it easy, buddy," the man

laughed. "It's going to help the poor, eh babe?" he said to the girl.

"Yeah!" from the corner of her flaming mouth.

If Clancy were only here. Stan's ears were straining for the sound of the motorcycle.

"Here," the man said curtly, "hold the gun on him." She took it while he emptied the register.

The sight of his vanishing money made Stan see red.

"Don't try it, sap!" the woman said coldly.

A pair of small, beady eyes stared out of a hole in the wall. The mouse started to run across the floor. The girl screamed and dropping the gun, scrambled up on a chair.

Cursing, the man turned. All the



Illustrated by Geoffrey Traunier.

The man looked hard and grim.

fury in Stan's fist crashed into his face. He went crashing into the wall and slumped to the floor.

In the excitement the sound of the motorcycle had gone unnoticed. Clancy had stepped inside, surveyed the scene and quietly asked, "What goes on?"

Stan heaved a sigh of relief. "You're just in time."

"I think so," Clancy said, dryly, taking the gun out of the shaking hand. "This might go off and damage someone." And as an afterthought, "even you."

The two would-be thieves had been taken away. Stan and Clancy were in the back drinking coffee, Clancy asked, "Just how did you get the drop on them?"

"Well," he replied, "he handed the gun to the girl. Migosh, wait!" he cried, rushing out to the front. In a few seconds he was back. "Look at this," holding up the trap. The mouse was pinned by the tail.

"Ah! Success!" Clancy chuckled.

Setting the trap on the floor, Stan released the mouse.

"What in the world did you do that for?" Clancy asked.

"The mouse proved my argument," Stan beamed. "It saved the country two hundred dollars."

(Copyright)

Flour production in Canada from August 1, 1948, to February 28, 1949, totalled 12,348,298 barrels as compared with 14,908,592 barrels during that period in the previous year. Exports for the same period this crop year totalled 7,093,672, and for last year 8,571,681.

Survey of alkali irrigated lands starts

THE irrigated areas of Alberta are for the most part relatively free from serious saline and alkali problems. However, there are areas where seepage, water-logging, and high salt concentrations have become serious and more water users are giving thought to these hazards to irrigation farming.

A survey is to be undertaken of the irrigated areas affected and a start is to be made in studying methods of reclamation. This program will necessarily extend over a period of years and some time will be required to cover all lands involved. Water users having a seepage or alkali problem are invited to send in a report to the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge giving a description of the lands affected.

It might be emphasized here that water users need to exercise special care in irrigating such lands in order to prevent further damage and also that any corrective measure may be most effective. This is surely a case where one ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

In fact all water users need to give constant attention to the possible danger of seepage, water-logging, and high salt concentrations, because these are potential problems on many irrigated farms and constitute a major hazard to permanent agriculture under the ditch.

Seepage from canals and lack of adequate drainage are problems that are mainly the responsibility of the irrigation districts and the communities generally.

However, the prevention and final solution of the problem associated with the application of water to the land must rest largely with the individual irrigation farmer.

The survey to be made is for the purpose of determining the extent of the problem. This survey will require some time to complete but all reports received now from individual water users having alkali, seepage, or ground water problems will be helpful in outlining the work. ●

Give tractor cooling system thorough cleaning

YOU can reduce your tractor-operating costs by giving the cooling system a thorough check-up.

The cooling system of the average tractor affects satisfactory performance more than any other functional system that can be controlled. It does more than cool the engine — it keeps the engine running at its most efficient temperature.

Gasoline engines operate best at a temperature of 165 to 185 degrees. When heavier power fuels are used an operating temperature of 190 degrees is correct.

Operating your tractor at temperatures lower than the above increases the rate of wear, increases fuel consumption, decreases horse power, causes more dilution of crankcase oil with fuel and causes water sludges to accumulate in the crankcase oil.

When engines are run above proper operating temperatures, you'll notice troubles like engine knock, sticky valves, burned valves, accumulation of lime deposits and decrease in horsepower. In extreme cases the heat may burn water seals on cylinder sleeves and burn holes in the cylinder head. ●

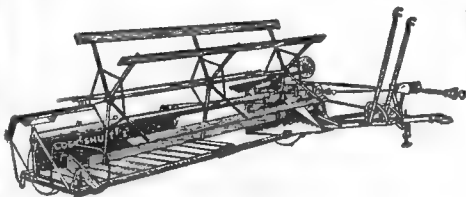
Less than 50 per cent of the United States World War II military personnel were stationed in combat zones, exposed to possible enemy action.

Better living...
by the bushel!



Cockshutt Self-Propelled Combines

Here's a one-man harvesting unit built in 10', 12', and 15'-sizes... the cheapest, most thorough means of harvesting known. The operator always has a clear view of crop and cutter bar permitting header adjustment that saves grain. No backswath—no lost grain on opening cut. The Cockshutt cuts right up to ditches and fences, gets all crop easily on trip or irrigated farming. For better handling in varying crop conditions, the Cockshutt is perfectly balanced, with a wide speed range including one for fast transport. See your Cockshutt dealer for details on the "SP 110", the "SP 112", and the "SP 115" Combines.

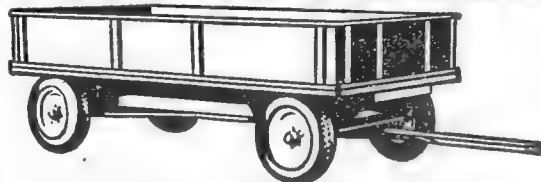


The Cockshutt "2" Power Take-Off Swather

When you must speed the ripening of grain or if grasshoppers and sawfly threaten, the "2" Swather has proved its worth time and again, particularly where the crop has got off to a late start. The "2" has a 42" platform canvas for extra large capacity and even swath. This feature along with the rear mounted platform wheel and cutting height of 3" to 14", gives you an added advantage in tangled grain and heavy crops. It is a 12' machine with an easily attached 3' extension. An adjustable reel model can also be supplied.

● The annual farm cycle of plowing, seeding and cultivating reaches a climax at harvest time when the grain stands ripe and waiting in the fields. That's when good farming pays off in the form of better crops and bigger harvests. That's the time when every bushel counts for profit... when every bushel means a little more to raise the standard of living on Canadian farms.

Thousands of successful Canadian farmers know the value of Cockshutt harvesting machinery when it comes to getting crops off the land and under cover when they're ready—in just the right condition to ensure top market prices. These men know good farm equipment. That's why they choose Cockshutt for easy handling and economical performance. And that's why they use and recommend this famous Cockshutt harvesting combination.



The Cockshutt "95" Farm Wagon

Equipped with the Cockshutt 100 bushel all-steel, grain box, the Cockshutt "95" Farm Wagon completes the successful harvesting picture. The shorter turning radius... lower loading height and better roadability make for unequalled ease of handling... an all important feature in harvesting operations. The rugged, welded, all-steel construction, automobile type front end and Oilite bushings that eliminate greasing all add up to longer life and lighter draft with real fuel economy.



COCKSHUTT "COMPLETE LINE"

Out of the experience gained through 110 years of constant research, Cockshutt have produced an outstanding line of field-tested, farm-proven machinery for every farm need. It pays every time to see the Cockshutt line before you buy any farm equipment.

COCKSHUTT FLOW COMPANY LIMITED

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Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton.

Make more... Save more...
COCKSHUTT
FARM EQUIPMENT

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CLEANING to Restore Circulation



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from
Constipation
and
Headaches
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Gas and Bloat
Loss of Sleep
and Appetite
when
caused by
Constipation

Get Forni's
Alpenkräuter—

the time proved
laxative and stom-
achic- tonic medi-
cine. Contains 18
of Nature's own
medicinal roots,
herbs and botanicals. Use as directed.
Gently and smoothly Alpenkräuter
puts sluggish bowels to work and aids
them to eliminate clogging waste;
helps expel constipation's gas, gives
the stomach that comforting feeling of
warmth. Be wise—for prompt, pleas-
ant, proven relief from constipation's
miseries—get Alpenkräuter today in
your neighborhood or send for



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postpaid to your door.

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☐ Enclosed is \$1.00. Send me post-
paid regular 11 oz. bottle of
ALPENKRAUTER.

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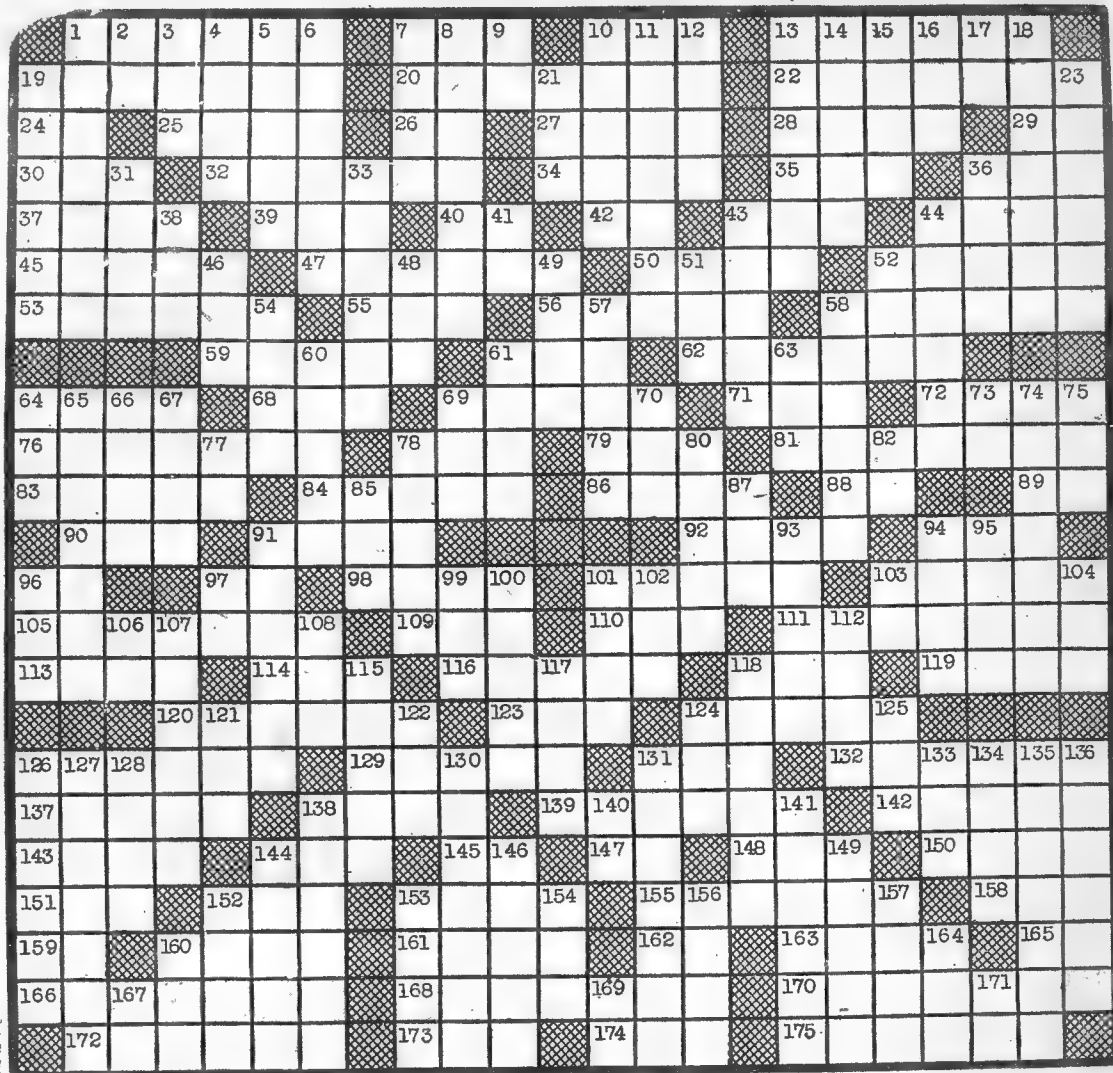
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DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.
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256 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Clergyman | 56 Spoken | 119 To mislay |
| 7 Foot | 58 To regret | 120 To yield |
| 10 Behind | 59 Candle | 123 Operated |
| 13 Assurance | 61 Linden | 124 To glorify |
| 19 Compunc-
tion | 62 To happen | 126 To gratify |
| 20 Leaf | 64 Course | 129 Web-footed
birds |
| interstices | 68 Ethiopian
title | 131 Recom-
pense |
| 22 To continue | 69 Essential | 132 Pulpy fruit |
| 24 Spanish
article | 71 To soak | 137 Inclines |
| 25 Appendage | 72 Incursion | 138 To worry |
| 26 Chinese
measure | 76 Old | 139 Plundered |
| 27 Combustion | 78 Turf | 142 Tempts |
| 28 Small
quantity | 79 Malay
gibbon | 143 Orient |
| 29 Preposition | 81 Thoughtful | 144 Island |
| 30 Among | 83 French rev-
olutionist | 145 Pronoun |
| 32 Gems | 84 Kind of
wine | 147 Conjun-
ction |
| 34 Tract of
land | 86 Black | 148 To contend |
| 35 Abstract
being | 88 Hence | 150 Surrounded |
| 36 Gigantic
bird | 89 Sacred
word | 151 Hail |
| 37 Image | 90 To freeze | 152 Equality |
| 39 River | 91 British
river | 153 Shade |
| 40 Butterfly | 92 Vegetable
fuel | 155 Seizes |
| 42 Spanish:
yes | 94 Elevator
cage | 158 Part of
"to be" |
| 43 Frozen
water | 96 To exist | 159 Musical
note |
| 44 Fuel | 97 Note of
scale | 160 Ibsen
character |
| 45 Reception
room | 98 Erin | 161 Things
done |
| 47 Chaperone | 101 Very thin | 162 Cooled lava |
| 50 Otherwise | 103 Relic | 163 Hammer |
| 52 Black | 105 Resonant | 165 At home |
| 53 Part of
menu | 109 At once | 166 Moved
quietly |
| 55 To sink | 110 To stuff | 168 Those dy-
ing for
faith |
| | 111 Came out | 170 Arranged
side by side |
| | 113 Pale | 172 Welcomes |
| | 114 Tibetan
gazelle | 173 Fold |
| | 116 Moslem
princess | 174 Holland
commune |
| | 118 Music | 175 Smaller |

VERTICAL

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Web-footed
bird | 64 Constella-
tion | 112 Pole |
| 2 Part of
"to be" | 65 Wild
donkeys | 115 Wrathful |
| 3 Toper | 66 Land
measure | 117 Celt |
| 4 Gin | 67 Face of
compass | 118 Part of
garment |
| 5 Kind of
willow | 69 Neckpiece | 121 Worm |
| 6 Set again | 70 Part of
truck | 122 Pagoda |
| 7 To grow
tiresome | 73 Sloth | 124 To gamble |
| 8 Originating | 74 Colloquial:
piano keys | 125 Heavenly
body |
| 9 Pronoun | 75 Democrat
(abbr.) | 126 Folds |
| 10 Other name | 77 French con-
junction | 127 Departing |
| 11 Horseshoer | 78 Bunch of
yarn | 128 To lighten |
| 12 To be full | 80 Lassoe | 130 Moral |
| 13 Each | 82 Not any
of | 131 To dispatch |
| 14 Incline | 85 Number | 133 Cup |
| 15 Fortunes | 87 Born | 134 Tune |
| 16 S. Ameri-
can tuber | 91 Stinging
sensation | 135 Small dog |
| 17 Pronoun | 93 Mountain
spur | 136 Belgian
resort |
| 18 To be sign
of | 94 Curve | 138 Electrical
units |
| 19 To send
back | 95 Jason's
ship | 140 Hawaiian
bird |
| 21 Away | 96 Snake | 141 Gloomy |
| 23 A teacher | 97 Greek
letter | 144 Mark of
omission |
| 31 Imbecile | 99 To loot | 146 Portal |
| 33 Wakens | 100 Pitchers | 149 Russian
depot |
| 36 To wander | 101 Woven | 152 To dawdle |
| 38 Conjun-
ction | 102 Kind of
meat | 153 To pound
down |
| 41 Concerning | 103 Symbol for
cerium | 154 To make
lace |
| 43 Aits | 104 Stately
poem | 156 To destroy
(variant) |
| 44 Antics | 106 Exclama-
tion | 157 Dines |
| 46 To clear | 107 Autocrat | 160 Scottish
"no" |
| 48 Grain spike | 108 Female
deer | 164 Spanish
article |
| 49 Sacred bull | | 167 Teutonic
deity |
| 51 Tennis
stroke | | 169 Old
pronoun |
| 52 Radical | | 171 Compass
point |

SOLUTION NEXT MONTH



Modern Convenience

In Warren, Ohio, Mrs. Laura Brandt, thinking she was using water from the rain barrel, bathed the children, washed the dishes, took a bath and then discovered when she brushed her teeth that she had used her husband's crop of maple sap.

Bottleneck

In Horsham, England, police were making little progress in solving a burglary until they put some extra men on the case to help Police Sergeant William J. Wykes, got results when Wykes was arrested as the culprit.

Look Away, Look Away ...

In Fort Worth, after a state industrial accident board awarded Norman L. Daugherty compensation when a Yankee socked him in the eye for whistling Dixie, the insurance company appealed on the ground that it was no accident but a continuation of the War Between the States.

Qualification

In Adelaide, Australia, the Supreme Court approved Bachelor George Albert Wyld's bequest of \$100,000 for a maternity home "for young women who have erred for the first time but on no account for the second occasion ..."

You Tell Me

In Atlanta, when Holdup Victim D. M. Strickland got so jittery that he could not identify his assailants, police put Strickland in the line-up, had the two confessed gunmen pick him from the group.

Samaritan

Near Brooks, Ore., Truck Driver Ray C. Turney stopped to help a motorist in distress, had James R. Faris arrested when he recognized the stalled automobile as his own.

The Criminal Mind

In Wichita Falls, Tex., Maude Stonecipher reported that someone had ransacked her house, made off with two bottles of vanilla extract. In Niagara Falls, N.Y., Walter Tucker told police that someone had broken into his garage, left three automobile tires and wheels worth over \$50. In Brighton, Iowa, Bank Cashier L. B. Luithly reported that the man who broke into the Rubio Savings Bank took nothing more valuable than two fountain pens.

Perseverance

In Auckland, N.Z., Thomas Clark, survivor of nine air crashes, applied for a steward's job on the Tasman Empire Airways.

Tenderfoot

In Melbourne, Rodeo Rider Reginald Cakebreak tried his little niece's horse, fell and broke his collarbone.

Sold

In Santa Monica, Calif., Raymond E. Flora explained why he had tried to commit suicide: "... I saw a billboard. Fine funeral for \$60. Why miss a bargain like that?"

Precaution

In San Diego, police were looking for two men who had robbed the Nu Hotel of \$23, then carefully went through Clerk Edwin A. Leonard's pockets and took his last nickel "to keep (him) from calling the police."

Precept & Example

In Cincinnati, Artist Paul Bogosian, drawing cartoons at a safety show, stepped back to admire his work, fell off the platform. In Watertown, N.Y., Police Sergeant Floyd W. Trickey, on his way to deliver a lecture on "Safety and Accident," dropped the hundred-pound bundle of safety pamphlets he was carrying and cut his hand on the metal binding.

In the Family

In Des Moines, Bertha Elizabeth Simmons, asked if she was ready to testify against George James Bell, accused of "embezzling and ... appropriating" her watch, told the court: "No, your Honor ... George and I were married last night."

Proper Names

In Topeka, Kans., Ralph Surpluss was chosen as an alternate juror. In Vancouver, B.C., police pressed fighting and swearing charges against Jack Goody.

Featherbedding

In Trenton, N.J., the appellate division of the state Superior Court ruled that Nightwatchman Felix Remisiewski may be eligible (subject to a lower-court check) for overtime pay, even while asleep on the job.

Rupture Troubles Ended

Advanced method has healed thousands. No leg straps, no elastic, no plasters. No pressure on hips or spine. Flexo-pad. Entirely different. Endorsed by doctors, mechanics, clerks. Very light. INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED. Write for information and trial.
SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
EST'D 1893 DEPT. D-98, PRESTON, ONT.

YOU CAN WIN \$20000.00 IN THIS BIG 3 FIGURE PUZZLE CONTEST



\$10,000.00 CASH GIVEN AWAY
EASY • PLEASING • PROFITABLE
YOU CAN WIN \$2,000.00.

Yes you can win \$2,000.00 in CASH or one of the 100 cash prizes to be given away. It's a real opportunity for you if you act now. Here is all you have to do to get started. Look at the Puzzle Diagram below. The figure "3" occurs in the totals, (at the right, and below), only four times. Rearrange the figures in the squares to make "3" occur in the totals as many times as possible. See if you can make every figure in your totals a "3".

When you have your solution, fill in the figures in the solution chart at the right, add your name and complete address in the entry blank and mail to the name and address given.

Then when you have mailed this simple and interesting solution you are definitely on your way towards that \$2,000.00. Remember, everybody has an equal opportunity—everybody starts on the same basis, and the contest is absolutely genuine, sponsored by Canadian Vacations, a reliable publication and a great magazine. You cannot get anywhere without the first step, so send in your solution today—There is extra money for "Promptness".

PRIZE LIST

(Maximum Awards)		
1st GRAND PRIZE.....	\$2,000.00	7th Prize.....\$500.00
2nd GRAND PRIZE.....	\$2,000.00	8th Prize.....\$300.00
3rd GRAND PRIZE.....	\$2,000.00	9th Prize.....\$200.00
4th Prize.....	\$1,000.00	10th Prize.....\$100.00
5th Prize.....	\$ 500.00	90 Prizes of.....\$ 10.00
6th Prize.....	\$ 500.00	Each

WHO MAY ENTER:—The contest is open to any resident of Canada, Newfoundland and the United States, excepting employees of Canadian Vacations. Also excluded is anyone who has won \$500.00, or more, in cash, in a puzzle contest, or any member of his or her family. Major prize winners will be required to sign an affidavit to the effect they did not receive any assistance from a person excluded from entering this contest for the above mentioned reasons.

TEAR OFF HERE

F.R.R.

— ENTRY BLANK —

PUZZLE DIAGRAM

1	2	9	— 12
10	11	12	— 33
13	19	22	— 54

SOLUTION CHART

			—
			—
			—

24 32 43 TOTALS

Puzzle Manager
CANADIAN VACATIONS
73 Adelaide Street West
Toronto 1, Ontario.

I want to win one of those three \$2,000.00 CASH PRIZES YOU ARE OFFERING. Above is my answer to your BIG "3" FIGURE PUZZLE. Please enter my name and send me details on how to win \$2,000.00.
(Print Please)

MY NAME.....

ADDRESS.....CITY.....

PROV. or STATE.....R. R. or Box No.....

**EXTRA MONEY FOR PROMPTNESS
— SEND YOUR SOLUTION NOW!**



FUNLAND

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

BY
A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER



IT WILL BE SEEN THAT
A STRAIGHT STROKE
ACROSS THE NUMBERED
BOXES PENETRATES BOXES
WHOSE NUMBERS TOTAL 76.

WHERE WOULD YOU PLACE
A STRAIGHT LINE TO
SCORE THE
HIGHEST
POSSIBLE
TOTAL?



3	10	6	7
16	8	17	4
13	15	11	12
9	5	2	14

EACH GROUP OF LETTERS, OR
LETTERS AND NUMBERS,
REPRESENTS A WORD, AS K 9
SUGGESTS CANINE...WHAT
ARE THE OTHER SIX WORDS?



AN OPTICAL ILLUSION



HOLD THIS PICTURE, WHICH LOOKS LIKE
A PHOTOGRAPHER'S NEGATIVE, ABOUT
A FOOT AWAY FROM YOUR EYES, AND LOOK
STEADILY AT THE TIP OF THE NOSE FOR ABOUT
A MINUTE...THEN LOOK UP AT A BLANK SPACE
ON THE WALL - IN A MOMENT AN ENLARGED
PICTURE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON WILL APPEAR.

(Reprinted by The Associated Newspapers)

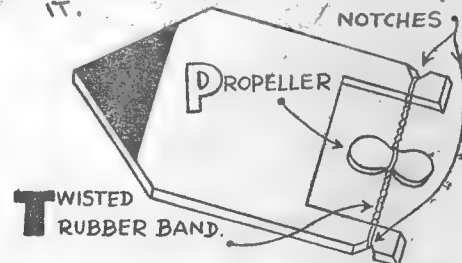
11-17-46



HERE'S A TEST FOR YOUR EYES.
AN ELEPHANT, THE LARGEST
LIVING ANIMAL, IS HIDDEN IN THIS PICTURE
RIGHT BEFORE YOUR EYES. LOOK SHARPLY
AND TRY TO FIND IT.

HOW TO MAKE SIMPLE RACING BOATS.

ALL YOU NEED IS A THIN PIECE
OF WOOD FOR THE HULL AND
THE PROPELLER, AND A RUBBER
BAND... THEN WIND THE
PROPELLER TIGHTLY AND RELEASE
IT.



PRINT THE
NUMBERED
OBJECTS IN THE
CORRESPONDING
NUMBERED BOXES,
READING DOWN-
WARD, SO THAT
THE ARROW
ROW READING
ACROSS WILL
SPELL AN
ELEVEN-
LETTER
WORD.

28° 26° 30° 34°
DRAW
STRAIGHT
LINES.

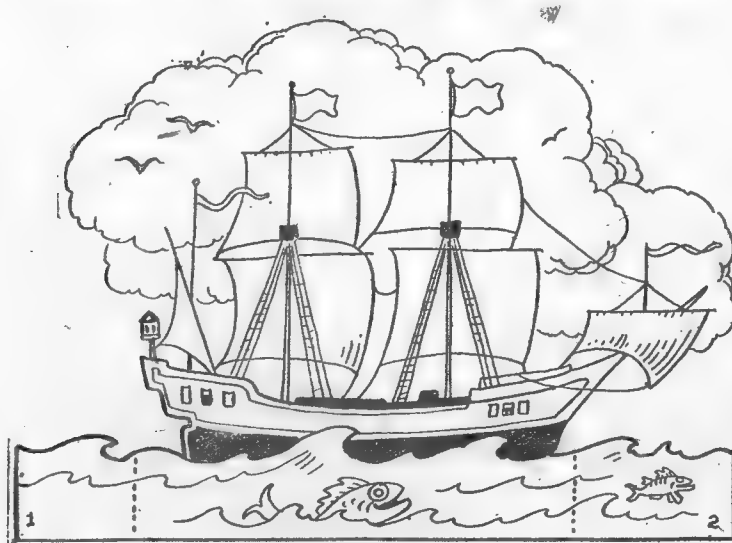
24° 10° 2° 36°
COUNT
BY TWOS

TO COMPLETE
THIS
PITCHER.

20° 11° 14°
18° 16°

SHADE IN
ALL OF
THE DOTTED SEC-
TIONS AND SEE
WHAT HAPPENS.

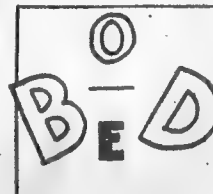
HERE'S A
VERY EASY
PROBLEM. START
AT PICTURE NO. 1
AND MOVE TO PIC-
TURE NO. 2. THEN TO
PICTURE NO. 3 AND
SO ON UNTIL YOU
HAVE REACHED THE
LAST SKETCH, NO. 6.
YOU MUST
CHANGE ONE
LETTER IN MAK-
ING EACH MOVE
TO SPELL THE
NAME OF THE NEXT
PICTURE.



DEAR CHILDREN. PASTE THIS SKETCH ON THIN CARDBOARD,
ALSO COLOR AND CUT OUT THE ENTIRE PICTURE
AROUND THE OUTLINE. THEN BEND THE SIDES, NO. 1 AND
NO. 2 BACKWARD ON THE DOTTED LINES TO MAKE THE
VESSEL STAND.

A nine-
word
Rebus
Sentence.

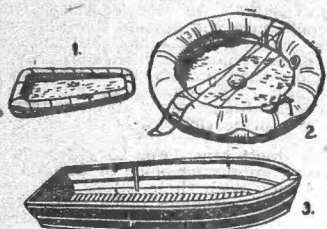
is repre-
sented by
the four
given letters.
TRY TO
READ IT.



solutions:

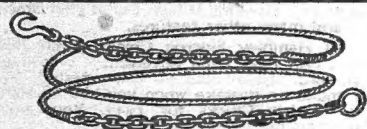
CHANGE LETTERS: 1, NOOSE; 2, GOOSE; 3, MOOSE;
4, MOUSE; 5, HOUSE; 6, HORSE.
REBUS SENTENCE: A LITTLE DARKY IN BED WITH
NOTHING OVER HIM.

HIPPO
THE HIDDEN ELEPHANT IS FACING
UPWARD BETWEEN THE RHINO AND THE
SUGGESTED WORDS: EZ, EASY, 4T,
FORTY, IC, ICY, TT, TEASE OR TEAS,
NE 1, ANYONE, CC, SEIZE OR SEAS.
HIGHEST TOTAL: DRAW A STRAIGHT
LINE THROUGH 16, 13, 15, 11, 12 AND
14 TO SCORE A TOTAL OF 81.



BOATS At BARGAIN PRICES Government Surplus

1. Spitfire collapsible rubberized silk. Complete with bellows, bailer, paddles and drogue. **SALE PRICE...\$18.95**
2. 5-man collapsible rubber with full set of accessories including hand paddles, knife, bellows, anchors, rubberized nylon for awning or sail, etc. **SALE PRICE...\$35.00**
3. Collapsible 12-ft. boat with solid wooden bottom and wooden ribs covered with heavy green canvas. Cutaway back for outboard motor. Oarlocks can easily be added. Only 3 1/2" thick when collapsed. Easy to carry on top of car. **SALE PRICE...\$48.50**



Heavy Duty, 15-ft. Tow Cables

Consisting of: One 9-foot, 3/4" steel towing cable and two 3-foot lengths of 3/8" chain, complete with hooks and "D" clamps for farm, mine, logging and construction work. Shipping weight, 40 lbs. \$25.00 value for only

\$4.95

CIVILIAN GAS MASKS — Brand new complete with filter. Ideal against dust. 3 for \$1.00. Each

39c

18" SCREWDRIVERS — Heavy duty. Brand new. Only

\$1.25

AIRCRAFT ALUMINUM TANKS — 7 1/2-gallon capacity. Only

\$1.00

OIL CANS — Squirt type. Spring steel bottom. Used. Only, each

39c

6-VOLT TROUBLE LAMPS — 25-foot cord, less bulb. Only

\$1.95

PITCHERS — 2-Quart size. Tinned. Less lids. Each

29c

MESS TINS — Army surplus. Set of 2

\$1.00

WHITE ENAMEL ROASTERS — 7" x 11" with lid. Brand new.

98c

MEAT GRINDERS — Brand new. Made in Australia. Only

\$3.25

WATER AND HYDRAULIC PUMP

This is an all-steel gear pump manufactured by Canadian Car & Foundry and is complete with stand made of 1/2" angle iron, 2 1/2" pulley, 3/4" intake and outlet connections. The pump is fitted with a packing nut and grease nipples for lubricating the shaft and gears. The size of the motor required to drive this pump is determined by the amount of head or pressure one wishes to develop.

For average farm or home use these pumps can be driven by 1/2-h.p. Electric Motor or 3/4-h.p. Gasoline Motor, and will develop 45 to 50 pounds pressure per square inch, and has a suction lift of 18 - 22 feet. Capacity 120 - 130 gals. per hour

11.00

POST-HOLE DIGGING SPOONS, \$3.50

Long handle. Ideal for digging post holes or telephone pole holes.

Tractor, Truck Seat Cushions, \$1.49

Excellent condition. War surplus. Complete with waterproof covers. Regular \$4.00 value.

U.S. NAVY SUN GLASSES, 98c

Plastic frame. High grade. Anti-glare lenses. Complete with leatherette case. Regular \$3.95 value. Our price 98c.

1/2-inch Square Drive Socket Sets, \$27.95

20-piece set consisting of: 15 sockets graduating from 7/16" to 1 5/16" with 1 knuckle handle, 1 ratchet handle, 2 extension drives and 1 speed handle. Complete with steel carrying case. Heavy duty. Brand new. Regular price \$39.50. Our price, \$27.95.

1/2-inch ELECTRIC DRILL, \$39.50

"Hi-Power" Streamlined electric drill. Complete with universal 110-volt, AC-DC motor and Jacobs chuck. Full load speed 290 RPM. Made by "Portable". Regular \$59.00 value. Our price \$39.50.

Stop! Look! And Read this Ribtor Page. It's the easiest way to make your dollars buy more than you had expected they would. Small order or big one, yours will get prompt attention, and fast service.

SHOVELS \$1.19

Round end with short "D" handle. U.S. Army Surplus. Bargain priced.

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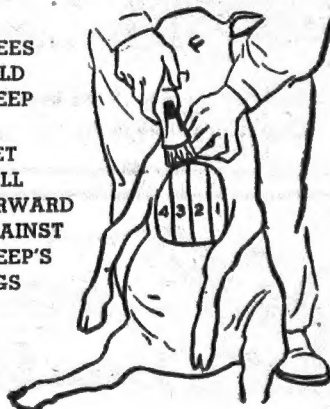
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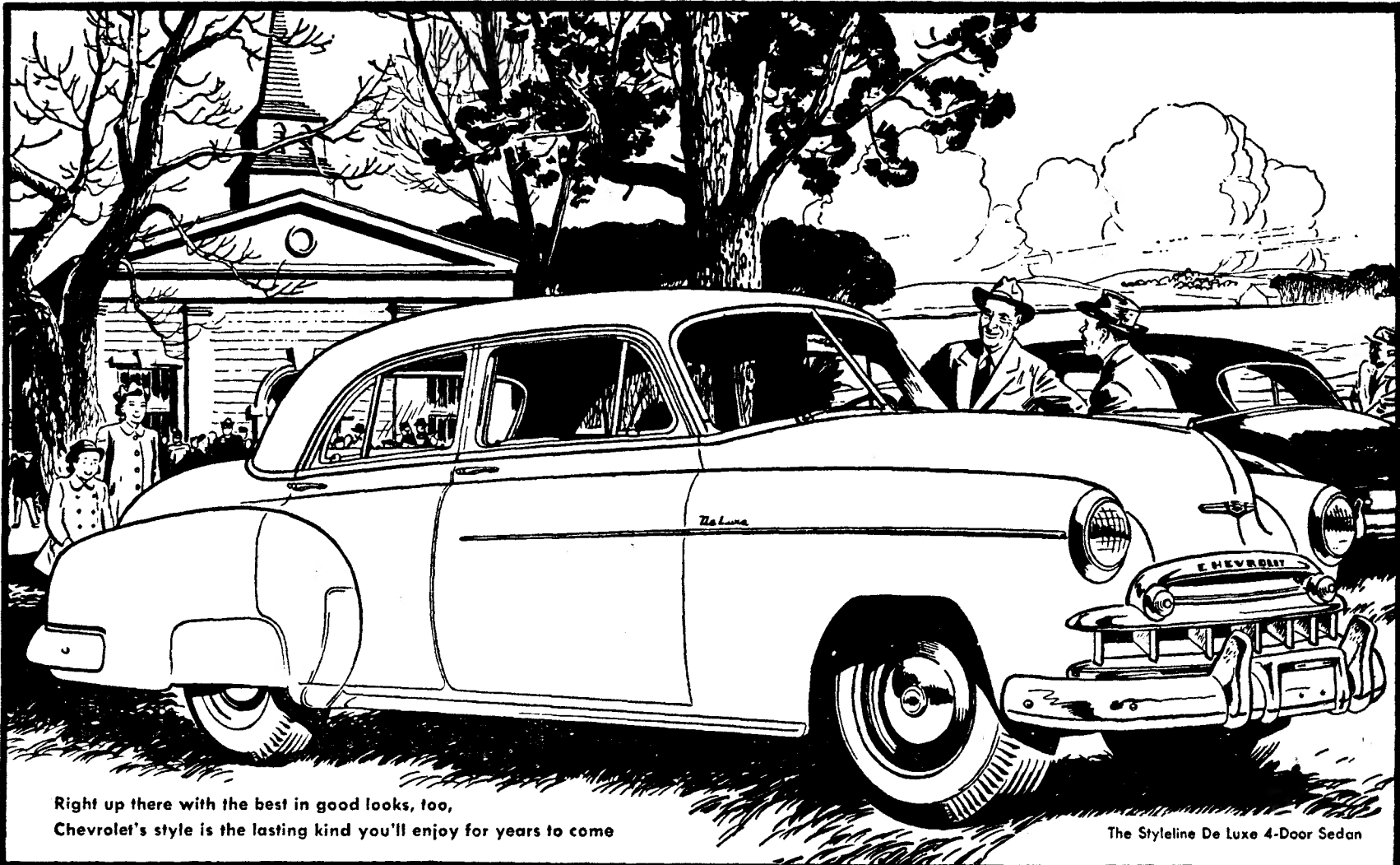
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STEWART

IDEAL
FOR
FARM
FLOCKS

Electric
SHEARMASTER

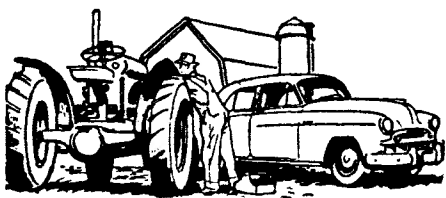
The quiet, powerful, smooth-running Shear-master motor is self-contained in the easy-grip Bakelite handle and is air-cooled by its own enclosed fan. Latest professional type tension control. CSA Approval No. 3100. 110 volt AC-DC. Catalogue No. 31. Includes rubber-covered cord, 2 combs, 4 cutters. Other voltages at slight extra cost.

Attachments to fit above three machines available for clipping cows, horses, dogs. See Your Dealer. Write for Free Booklet. Sunbeam Corporation (Canada) Limited (formerly Flexible Shaft Co. Ltd.) Factory: 321 Weston Road, Toronto 9.




Right up there with the best in good looks, too,
Chevrolet's style is the lasting kind you'll enjoy for years to come

The Styleline De Luxe 4-Door Sedan



A farmer knows machinery, and he appreciates Chevrolet's sound construction and lasting dependability. The modern farmer has to be a skilled mechanic, too. And this experience with farm machinery makes him well qualified to judge automobiles. That's why Chevrolet's powerful, thrifty Valve-in-Head Thrift-Master engine is such a favorite on the farm. It's engineered to serve more dependably for more years...under all conditions...at less cost...with less care. It meets his standards on every point of value and performance.

For the tough going a car gets on the farm, farmers agree **CHEVROLET** is the most Beautiful BUY of all!

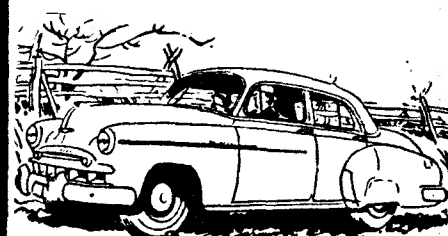
 There's nothing quite like farm use to test a car's mettle — and over millions of miles, Chevrolet has proved itself the champion of rural Canada's roads for all-round ruggedness and durability!

On every point, Chevrolet gets the farmer's vote for top value. It gives him styling that will be beautifully modern through the years. It gives him powerful yet economical engine performance. It gives him lasting comfort and safety.

And Chevrolet delivers all these high-priced car advantages at lowest cost. Canadian farmers know a value when they see one, and they see Chevrolet as *the most beautiful buy of all!*

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

F-49-C2



On side roads, back roads, and even over fields, Chevrolet's smooth, gliding ride carries you in comfort

Improved Unitized Knee-Action, airplane type shock absorbers, and extra low-pressure tires smooth the roughest ruts. And the new, low centre of gravity (without sacrificing road clearance)... the box-girder Frame mean that you're comfortably cradled between the wheels in this easy-riding, easy-driving new Chevrolet.



Farmers know how to check what they put in against what they take out—they know Chevrolet gives them their money's worth and more. It's just plain horse-sense—the best automobile to buy is the one that gives greatest value at least cost! Farmers compare Chevrolet's advanced big-car features—Centre-Point Design, Certi-Safe Hydraulic Brakes, Firm Foundation Box Girder Frame, Hand-E-Gearshift. They compare its price. And they agree that it all adds up to the most beautiful buy of all!

You want to see everything around you when you're driving in the country — and Chevrolet gives you wide safety plate glass vision



Your Chevrolet's extra visibility means extra enjoyment on those Sunday sight-seeing drives. There's a wider, curved windshield, thinner windshield pillars, and 30% more window area all-round to make sure you see every last bit of scenery. You ride in greater safety, too, with a clear view of where you're going and what's coming to you.



There's room for everyone inside and storage space to spare in the trunk — which means real riding comfort, as well as saving many an extra trip!

This new Chevrolet's got an interior that's really family-size! Roomy "Five-Foot Seats" let you enjoy the longest trip in comfort! And the trunk is just what you'd design yourself — big enough... and easy-opening too — a single twist of the key does it!